The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION STILL THE TOPIC.

No Bill Likely to Pass Both Senate and House, and the Bond Bill is Inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Cleveland may in deference to the attempt of the leaders of the House to pass the bill reported from the committee on Banking and Currency, which was drawn in accordance with the recommendations of his special financial message, postpone for a few days the official announcement of the bond issue for which all arrangements have been made, but a careful canvass of the Senate has shown that no bill passed by the House can possibly get through the Senate; hence the bond issue is inevitable. It will afford the Treasury that relief which Congress has so persistently denied, and that relief is necessary is acknowledged, alike by those who favor and those who oppose the issue of bonds. It isn't what the administration would like to do, but what it has got to do in the absence of Congressional relief.

The House committee on Rules will report an order for the consideration of the financial bill on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and when the vote is taken in that order it will be seen how much influence the President's special message had with the Democrats of the House. If the rule be adopted it is probable that the House will pass the bill in some shape; but if it be rejected there will be no further hope of financial legislation at the present session.

Senators Caffery and Blanchard, of La., accompanied a delegation of New Orleans business men in a call upon President Cleveland to ascertain his views upon the payment of the sugar bounty for the year 1894. Members of the delegation were surprised and pleased to find that the President was thoroughly posted on the subject, and were still more pleased when he told them he was in favor of the payment of one-half of the bounty for '94 and would gladly co-operate with them in securing the necessary Congressional legislation.

Chairman McCreary, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs made a few sensible and well-timed remarks concerning the disposition of Republicans to introduce all sorts of resolutions concerning Hawaii just for the purpose of making buncombe speeches thereon. He said that the actions of this administration on the Hawaiian matters had been in accordance with international law and with the policy of this country for a hundred years, and that if a different policy were to be followed the government might be called upon to send war ships all over the world, and to interfere wherever there was trouble.

The dealers in fake resignations from the cabinet had at last a real resignation to handle several days ago. True, it was not a cabinet resignation, but it was as near as it could possibly have been not to be. The Solicitor General is next in rank to the Attorney General and draws a salary of only a thousand less. Although the resignation of Solicitor General Maxwell was a great surprise outside of the Department of Justice, there was little or no foundation for the sensations which have been built up around it. There was no quarrel between Judge Maxwell and Mr. Olney, although there has been numerous differences of opinion between them, such as are common enough between lawyers who are the best of friends. Judge Maxwell's principal reason for resigning was that the illness of his law partner made it necessary for him to return to Cincinnati and take charge of their large practice. Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, was appointed to the vacancy.

Under the alleged divinity which doth hedge all legislation concerning men who served in the U. S. army during the recent war, there is a vast amount of crookedness. A case in point is the bill to place Lt. Col. J. Madison Cutts on the retired list of the army with the rank and pay of Captain. This man, who has for years been a $1,200 clerk in the War department and the recipient of $20 a month pension, was dismissed from the army in disgrace in 1863, for using and writing abusive language to brother officers and for playing "peeping Tom" in a hotel. Yet he now comes forward, under the protection of the aforesaid divinity, and makes a strike for $1500 a year for the rest of his life, and the bill giving it to him had passed the Senate and been favorably reported to the House when Representative Bretz, of Indiana, made the above facts known to the House.

Today for the first time since the fourth of March, 1893, the Democrats have less than a majority of the Senate. There are now 86 Senators, and the Democrats have only 43. When the two additional Republicans, one each from Wyoming and Washington, take their seats, there will be 83 Senators, the Republicans having 40 and the Populists 5. Whether the Republicans and Populists will combine to reorganize the Senate is as yet unknown, but the probabilities are that they will, after 4th of March, when the Democratic strength will be still further reduced.

The House killed the Reilly Pacific Railroad refunding bill by adopting a motion to recommit it. The vote was 177 to 106.

Why She Won't be a Servant.

The reason the native American girl will not become a servant, in spite of the arguments of the rational and godly, is that service is the sole employment in this country in which she can be told with impunity that she is the social inferior of anyone else. It is the telling which she cannot put up with. It is one thing to be conscious that the person you are constantly associated with is better educated, better mannered and more attractive than yourself, and it is another to be told at every opportuny that this is so. In the shop, in the factory, and in other walks of life, whatever her real superiors may think of her, they must treat her as an equal. The happiness of her life, and its mainspring, too, lies in the consciousness that she is free to become the first lady in the land, and that she herself is to be her sole critic and detractor. Why is she not right in refusing to sacrifice her independence? Why should she sell her birthright for a mess of pottage?—Ex.

Publishing Marriage Licenses.

The question of publishing marriage licenses in the newspapers was discussed in Berks county court a few days since. An attorney thought they shouldn't because some ministers might lose a fee by the contracting parties going into an adjoining county, and the publication of the license would only afford matter for gossipers to talk about. Judge Bland answered the attorney neatly by remarking: "I think if there was greater publicity given to the proposed marriages there would not be so many family quarrels and trials, such as often take place in court." Judge Bland will render a decision shortly, and it is probable he will not abridge the privilege of publishing marriage licenses.

Poe Mills.

L. E. Kerstetter, of Water street, sold his live stock to James Osman, of Railroad street the other day.

The other morning P. B. Raymon's pet tiger strayed up the railroad and was caught on the track by train No. 114, but he managed to jump on the pilot and was not hurt; when the train stopped at the station he was ready to get off, and now Bell keeps him shut up, and stands at the pen till the trains are all by.

T. R. Park intends to make auction sale of his personal property on the 9th of Feb.

There was a visitor came to L. E. Kerstetters and engaged board permanently; Linn says it is a girl.

T. R. Park sold part of his saw mill to W. H. Culberson, of Millheim; he intends moving it to Havice valley where he will start a hoop mill in the spring.

Mrs. B. F. Edmonds and two children, of Aaronsburg, visited among friends at this place the latter part of last week.

Some of our young folks put up an ice machine and intend making ice during the coming summer; Jim says the first lot baked well.

Mr. J. E. Reitenbach, of West Poe valley was seen on our streets on Monday.

Some of the boys say the groundhog is not dead yet; they saw him out Monday.

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner, with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville

Will be Offered at a Bargain.

On account of ill health I will offer my entire stock of boots and shoes at private sale, at a bargain and on reasonable terms; any one desiring to purchase the same can get full particulars at my store on Main street, Millheim.
jan31-4t J. A. MILLER.

LATEST NEWS CONDENSED.

Happenings of Interest Throughout the Country.

Congress has the new currency bill up. An effort to strike out the section to retire National bank notes of less denomination than ten dollars, was rejected.

Bland offered a free silver proposito the currency bill, which was ruled out of order by the speaker.

The new U. S. senator from Wyoming, Mr. Clark, Rep., has taken his seat.

Germany will take no part in any effort made by other powers to bring about peace between China and Japan.

A boundery dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, in which President Cleveland acted as arbitrator, was decided in favor of Brazil.

Dr. Stover, of Waymouth, Iowa, on his way from a sick call, a few nights ago, was frozen to death.

The thermometer at Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday, stood 9 below zero.

Cholera has broken out in Constantinople.

President Cleveland has signed a bill reviving the rank of lieutenant general of the army for the benefit of Major General Schofield.

A local option bill was introduced in the house at Harrisburg yesterday.

A bill passed the house, yesterday, creating about a dozen new offices.

Philadelphia reports yesterday as having been the coldest since the winter of 1890–91, mercury 14 below zero.

Debs the strike boss is now on the witness stand on his trial in Chicago; he says he was opposed to violent acts.

Yesterday in a New York hotel a murder and suicide were committed.

Great destitution exists among the miners of Washington county, Pa.

Weather Moderating.

From all parts of the state come reports that the weather is moderating. At 9 o'clock last night the thermometer registered as follows:

At Pottsville 2 deg. above zero.
At Williamsport 2 deg. below.
At Wilkesbarre 6 deg. below.
At Johnstown 7 deg. above.
At Altoona 6 deg. below.
At Reading 6 deg. above.
At Lebanon 8 deg. above.
At Scranton 5 deg. above.

This morning at 7 o'clock at Centre Hall, 4 deg. below.

This morning's 3 o'clock report:

Reading, 7 below.
Philadelphia 3 below.
Erie 20 below.
Buffalo 18 below, same along lake.
Grantburg, Wis., 50 below.
Pottsville 10 below.
Pittsburg 6 below and snowing.
York 4 below.
Kittanning 12 below.
In England 6 below.
Boston 6 below.
Lock Haven 8 below.
Lancaster 6 below.
Bethlehem, Pa., 13 below.
Vermont, Connecticut and Maine, from 21 to 27 below.

Renova's Big Blaze.

Renova had a $37,000 blaze Saturday night, caused by a lamp. One of the clerks in the dry goods store of George J. Koser, Seventh street and Erie avenue, was closing the place at 9.15 o'clock and had turned down the wick of a large lamp in the rear of the establishment, when the oil became ignited. He tried to throw the lamp out the back door, but the door was locked. In passing a heavy chenille curtain the flames ignited the material and in an instant the flames were spreading fast. The store building was completely destroyed. The building adjoining the Koser store used as a residence and grocery store was also consumed.

The residence of John Murphy, president of the First National bank, Renova, was gutted by fire Saturday morning. During the fire a chimney fell upon three firemen, all of whom were severely cut and burned about the head.

Destroyed by Fire.

The dwelling house owned by Rev. S. S. Gray, of Warriorsmark, and occupied by Harner Whippo, situated at Cross Roads, in Warriorsmark Valley was totally destroyed by fire shortly after nine o'clock Friday evening. No one was at home when the blaze started and it is supposed the cause is from a defective flue. Mr. and Mrs. Whippo at the time were in attendance at a meeting of the literary society when the alarm was given. All the contents valued at $400 were consumed with the building valued at $800, which was insured at $700 and the contents at $300 both in Geo. C. Waite's Tyrone agency.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

COURT NOTES

PROCEEDINOS SINCE LAST WEEKS' SESSION.

The Cases Tried and Results since Wednesday.—The Civil List now before the Court.

In the case of Edward Chambers vs. R. G. Askey tried on Wednesday morning; verdict on Thursday morning in favor of the plaintiff for $94.20.

Com. vs. George Clune tried on Wednesday forenoon; verdict guilty and the defendant recommended to the extreme mercy of the court.

Com. vs. John Newberry, Jack Johnson, James Johnson, James Wheeler, Wm. Gaskin, Wm. Walker and Walker Charles (colored) charged on three counts; first count, riot, second count unlawful assembly, third count, riotous assault and battery; prosecutor L. A. Haupt. These parties were prosecuted for rioting on the train between Osceola Mills and Mt. Pleasant, on the Tyrone and Clearfield R. R. on Dec. 15, and assaulting Mr. Haupt, the conductor; verdict John Newberry, Jack Johnson and James Johnson guilty in manner and form as they stood indicted; Wm. Gaskin and Wm. Walker guilty of riotous assault and battery; James Wheeler and Walker Charles not guilty.

Other Com. cases not already mentioned were disposed of as follows: Com. vs. Harry Kerns, charge f. and b; prosecutrix Bessie Shreckengast, settled.

Com. vs. George Reese and Edward Reasner; charge larceny, prosecutor Harry McMurtrie; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Thos. Stiles; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Sallie Fink; true bill.

Com. vs. Moyer Lyon; charge desertion; prosecutrix Rosa Sternberg Lyon. In this case the court appointed N. B. Spangler, esq. to hear the testimony and report the same at March argument term.

Com. vs. Abe Houser; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Minnie Auman; true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Witmer and James Witmer; charge obstructing public road; prosecutors James Huey and Henry Sampsel supervisors of Benner twp; true bill.

Com. vs. Geo. F. Searson; charge seduction; prosecutrix Bessie Shreckengast; settled.

Com. vs. Chas. Weaver; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Mamie Robinson; true bill.

The following civil cases were tried: Joel Tressler vs. Chas. F. Beck; this case was brought to recover for a cow which had been trespassing on Mr. Beck's property and when Mr. Beck went to put her out of his field he threw a stone to head her off and accidently broke the cows leg. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $17.50.

Hannah Groves administratrix of Wm. C. Groves, dec'd vs. Daniel Malone; this action was brought to recover on a book account for medical attendance by the late Dr. Wm. C. Groves; after the evidence was all heard the defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $2.50.

John P. Hite vs. W. P. Lucas; this suit was brought to recover for labor done and performed, etc.; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $164.54.

Harrison Snyder and M. H. Snyder vs. Eliza J. Lucas and N. Bierly administratrix of David A. Lucas, dec'd; Verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $1008.96.

Thos. Meyers vs. W. F. Rearick and James P. Grove administrators of Jas. Grove dec'd and J. P. Grove; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1162.

Brown McNitt vs. Jacob Smith administrator of Jacob Miess dec'd; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1776.-75.

John P. Hite vs. W. P. Lucas; the defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $40.

Lucy M. Auman vs. Samuel McClintic; continued at the cost of the plaintiff.

L. T. Rohrbach, endorsee vs. Miranda A. Motz, executrix of John C. Motz, dec'd; continued.

Samuel Immel vs. Wm. Colyer; settled.

Daniel DeHass vs. Mary Ryan; settled.

Daniel Fleisher vs. David Frantz; settled.

T. F. Kennedy vs. James Lytle; continued.

Elias Walk vs. Vinton Beckwith; continued.

The following persons were sentenced on Saturday afternoon:

John Newberry, Jack Johnson and James Johnson were sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the western penitentiary for a period of one year and four months.

Wm. Walker was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the western penitentiary for a period of one year and two months.

Wm. Gaskin was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of five months.

Wm. Swarm was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, and costs of prosecution.

Court adjourned on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

On Monday morning court called at ten o'clock with Hon. John G. Love president judge and Associate Benjamin Rich on the bench.

List of jurors called and thirty answered to their names.

The different members of the bar then presented a number of petitions. The R. and W. Jenkinson Co. vs. J. S. McCarger; the defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for $170.

The following cases were then tried together by agreement of counsel: Hall, Swoyer, Glase & Co. vs. L. B. Frank.

J. Blumenthal vs L. B. Frank, df't, and J. P. Frank and W. J. Carlin, garnishees; Hood, Foulkrod & Co. vs L. B. Frank, def't, and J. P. Frank, and W. J. Carlin, garnishees.

J. Netter & Co. vs. L. B. Frank, df't and J. P. Frank and W. J. Carlin, garnishees.

These suits are brot to recover from garnishees monies in their hands. Verdict, we find in the hands of Jas. P. Frank one of the garnishees the sum of $1290.40, liable to attachment execution and in the hands of W. J. Carlin the other garnishee, $275, liable to attachment execution, subject to a question of law reserved whether under all the evidence the pl'tiffs are liable to recover and whether the money in the hands of James P. Frank prior to the service of the attachment is applicable to the payment of the claims of James P. Frank against L. B. Frank.

Court called on Tuesday morning, with Hon. R. W. Archibald, president judge of the Lackawanna county courts, of Scranton, Pa., and associates Faulkner and Rich on the bench.

Thomas L. Waple vs. Philipsburg boro, plea trespass; Reeder and Ziegler for plaintiff, and Crosby, Bower and Furst for the defendant boro. The plaintiff was injured by falling on a defective boardwald on the corner of Spruce and Sixth street in the boro of Philipsburg, on the evening of the 6 of April, 1893. The case is being hotly contested by both sides, and is still on trial—Wednesday noon.

News Items.

Europe as well as America has a rigorous winter.

Japan has sent back the Chinese peace commissioners on the ground that they were not clothed with full powers to close a treaty of peace.

The Philadelphia war among the Republicans is not losing any in bitterness.

A fight is being organized among Republicans to defeat Cameron's reelection to the senate.

The school-book publishers have put out a statement denying that they are responsible for the extortion practiced in school-books; they allege the wrong is done by an intermediate party.

Republican organs are warning their present legislature against the move made to increase salaries and create scores of new offices with big pay. Let the alarm be sounded.

State Items.

At Franklinville, Huntingdon county, on Tuesday morning Denton Ingram's house caught fire from a defective flue and burned to the ground. The family is left destitute of anything even clothing.

The charge is made that a telephone company paid $362,000 to Philadelphia councilmen to secure privileges. In view of this statement it looks as if a Lexow investigation committee is something the Quaker City badly needs. The charge has since been proven.

Dr. J. W. Stam, intends moving back to this valley again; his goods are being shipped to Boalsburg, where he intends to practice medicine.

It has been cold in this county right along for seven weeks, with snow covering the ground during the past six weeks. It is so cold you don't find any children running bare-footed.

At Potter's Mills, a few mornings ago mercury was reported down to 18; in this vicinity it has been down as low as 14 below zero, most of the time at from 4 to 10.

Amid the rigorous winter we are having we are glad to say that the general health is good in this county, and that is a blessing, indeed.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

—Sell beef hides to Benner.

A BITTER CHURCH FIGHT.

The Village of Howard all Torn Up Over the Affair.

The unusual proceeding of writs of attachment to be followed by an execution issued against a church will take place at Howard. It will be the final proceeding in one of the most bitter and prolonged church fights ever recorded, and one without any precedent. The case is that of the Disciple church, in the village of Howard, for the possession of which two factions, known as the Long-Lucas faction and the Harvey-Gardner faction have been contesting for almost four years, until the costs in the case have been piled up to over $600—more than the building in dispute is worth. and now the sheriff of Centre county has two writs to execute, one issued by the plaintiffs to regain possession of the property and the other a writ of execution issued by the court to recover the amount of the costs.

The whole affair had its origination in a family quarrel. Briefly summed up the history of the case is as follows: In 1890, because of a difference between the families, the Longs and Lucases quit attending church and the Harveys and Gardners were left in possession. In a short time the friends of both parties took up the fight, and the result was two factions, the former numbering some seventy, while the latter comprised but fifteen. Because of the non-attendance of the Long-Lucas followers the Harvey-Gardner faction elected new church officers and then read the others out of the church. This brought the climax, and by force of numbers on a given Sunday the debarred members appeared on the scene with Rev. Mr. Noble, of Lock Haven, and held services. The next Sunday they tried the same thing, but the other side had the sheriff and two constables there, and the preacher was taken from the pulpit and the congregation ejected from the church. Then action in law was commenced and a suit in equity was brought by the vanquished side to recover possession of the church. The case was tried before a master and over 100 witnesses were heard, but before the master could come to a decision he took sick and died, and another master was appointed, who heard the case and decided in favor of the plaintiffs—the Long-Lucas faction. Judge Furst then issued a decree for an election of new church officers, but before the writ could be served by the sheriff the associate judges overruled the president judge. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court, and Justice Dean set aside the ruling of the associates. In the mean time the defendants executed a judgment against the church property.

The latest proceeding occurred when Judge Love issued a writ for the collection of costs in the case, and also refused to grant an injunction to the defendants to set aside the master's decision. The case has now been appealed by the defendants to the Supreme Court to be tried on its merits, and the outcome is awaited with feverish interest. Meantime the sheriff is in a dilemma to know whether he can serve his writs or not—the plaintiffs demanding him to do so and the defendants threatening to make trouble if he proceeds.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

On a Standstill.

Prices of farm products have been on a standstill pretty much all winter; spring may bring an upward move. Prices in the county have been standing about as follows:

Wheat 50 to 52.
Corn 45 and 50.
Oats 30 to 33.
Beef 6 per side.
Pork 5 to 6 per 100.
Baled hay dropped from $13 to $10.

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Taylor Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Remember the Sociable.

Don't forget the sociable this evening at the home of Mr. J. O. Deininger; refreshments will be served to suit the taste of all. All are invited. Proceeds for benefit of the church.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, guarantees every article sold by him, and you get full returns every time.

THE SEA FENCER.

HUNTING SWORDFISH IS EXCITING AND DANGEROUS.

Plunges at the Hunter--Frequeutly the Sharp, Slender Snout Pierces the Yawl and Impales the Harpooner.

Some fifteen miles off the Rhode Island shore and almost directly south of stormy Point Judith, a flock of queer, double end fishing boats are cruising briskly to and fro these days. They are in pursuit of the swordfish, which abound at this season in the waters thereabouts, and whose flesh the world has just begun to esteem. Arduous and perilous, but desperately fascinating is this marine hunting, for the savage prowlers of the deep, who carry their sabers in their snouts, do not always come out second best in their fight for life.

A few of the fishermen hail from the adjacent ports of Stonington and Noank, on the southeast Connecticut shore, but by far the largest numbers put out from the ragged coast of Block Island, where each resident is farmer and fisherman. As quaint and old fashioned an ocean resort as the American coast affords is Block Island. It is a miniature world, in which the customs and habits are those of 150 years ago. Every knoll is capped with a small, one story farmhouse, whose shingled walls are thickly coated with whitewash, the only wash that will withstand the intensely vaporous, salty air, which melts the contents of the salt cellars on the family tables into a thick, lumpy mass. Some of these dwellings are 150 years old, and the "old windmill" was built of lumber from trees that grew on the island early in the last century.

Completely isolated in winter from the rest of the world, they take little interest in any except their own concerns; a Bible, a few books of sea stories, a weekly newspaper, and Daboll's ancient almanac furnish all the reading they wish, and stories of hobgoblins and sea wraiths are the gossip of fireside and forecastle.

Far out on the bowsprit of each fishing schooner there is a little iron banded "pulpit," where stands the harpooner, harpoon in hand, riding up to his fearless game. A swift and accurate whirl into the monster's side, and away he bounds, furious with rage and pain, with a floating keg attached to the iron dart by fathoms of rope. The vessel sails after him like a tireless hound on the trail of a fox, and the marine hunters have only to keep sight of him until he has exhausted himself with his mad rushes through the sea.

When the time comes, however—it may be in half an hour and it may be double that time—for the plucky spearsman to deal the finishing stroke to the doughty warrior, then, if ever, hunter and game meet on fairly even terms.

The harpooner quits the vessel in a yawl, armed with ax, spear and club, and pulls his frail craft over the rough waves to the side of the dying fish. It may be that the moribund giant is breathless and really exhausted; if so, the harpooner has only to draw up where is measured his bulky length upon the surface of the ocean, plunge his sharp spear into heart or brain, or deal a crushing blow upon the head.

But if the big fellow be only feinting there is likely to be trouble. Sulkily and warily, but motionless, he notes the harpooner's advance, and when the latter has driven his boat to a point not half a dozen rods away, suddenly the great fish arouses himself, shakes the lethargy out of his bones and the brine out of his glimmering eyes, measures the place of his foe for an instant, and then rushes on him like a whirlwind. Rarely does he miss his drive, and the luckless fisherman is impotent to evade it. The fish cleaves the waves with the speed and fury of a war horse. A sudden dip beneath the waves, and, lo! he has gone.

But the next instant the oarsman, leaping into the stern of his boat, hears the rush of waters, as of a submarine volcano beneath him, and, with the sound of ripping timbers, a long slender, black, hairy rapier is driven through the boat from side to side, as if the lance of a galloping Cossack had cleft it. Lucky it is, too, for the boatman if he be not in line with the irresistible straight thrust. If he is the sharp bone will pierce him as swiftly and easily as a cook skewers a chicken.

An exciting encounter with a wounded and maddened swordfish was that of Henry Chesebro some time ago. He had harpooned the big fish from the deck of his sailing vessel, and after waiting the usual length of time got into his yawl to deal a finishing blow to the apparently dying fish. As soon as he approached his captive, however, and commenced hauling in his line, the fish suddenly awoke, and began operations by diving so as to spear the little craft. Missing his aim, the armed leviathan went under the surface for a second attack.

It was too late for Chesebro to retreat, and, utterly defenceless, he awaited the onslaught. In a momen. the fish shot out of the water, and with deadly aim, drove his sword completely through the boat. It entered the craft about three feet from the bow, on the port side, and came out through the thin plank on the starboard side. Chesebro had retreated to the stern of the yawl in the nick of time, and thus escaped being transfixed. His plight was seen from the schooner, and the vessel headed for the scene. By constant bailing Chesebro kept his disabled boat afloat until succor arrived. A blow on the head then finished the fish, which weighed 338 pounds.

Even more perilous was the experience of Captain L. R. Stadman, of the smack Bessie Fish. He had speared a large fish and went out in his small boat to secure the prize. While bringing him to the surface Stadman was turned upon like a flash by the swordfish, who drove his saber completely through the bottom of the dory, it projecting into the craft about a foot.

The ready witted Block Islander immediately grasped the sword with both hands. The fish struggled fiercely, finally snapping off its sword, and diving for the bottom of the ocean. Keenly alive to the danger of his position, Captain Stadman ripped off his vest, and, plugging his perforated vessel, which had begun to fill with water, put back to the schooner. A canvas patch temporarily repaired the damage, and rowing back to the scene of the conflict, the now defenceless but still infuriated fish was landed quivering on the deck of the smack.

The most successful trip after the great fish so far was that of the lively schooner Hattie J. Hamlin. She was gone seven days, and bagged just sixty-six fish, which averaged three hundred pounds each. The Hattie's captain and crew sold their harvest for $1,200, a little fortune to them, and the money was divided equally among them. The next best catch ever scored was that of a far down East boat years ago, it being fifty-six in number.

ANTIQUE GLASS.

Priceless Bits That Have Survived All Other Art Forms.

In the Century, Russel Sturgis describes the famous "Coleman Collection of Antique Glass," a collection made by an American artist in Rome, aud one of the richest of its kind in the world. Mr. Sturgis says:

The world of the Mediterranean Sea, eighteen centuries ago, was rich in works of art and decoration beyond our experience, and beyond our flights of imagination. It is an effort which few of us can make with success to picture the wealth in beautiful art of a great city of the empire. The marbles have been burned to lime, the bronzes have been melted into *gros sous* or their equivalent, the stuccoes have crumbled from the walls, the paintings have gone down with their walls to ruin, the shattered pottery has been used in filling and grading and building, and its remaining fragments are of no value except for an inscription or an impressed name—mere potshreds, with now and then a scrap of antiquarian interest. The shattered glass alone contains in its very substance such beauty, and such completeness even in ruin, that its fragments are treasured up and studied. These broken bits point to a general use of vessels of decorative glass, used as we use porcelain for the finer vessels of table and toilet, and also a great abundance of objects of pure ornament, of wall-linings and floor-coverings, made of the same splendid material. No other substance is like that—beautiful in itself, in its every essence. Fragments of glass have often the value that fragments of pottery sometimes have—the partial figure, the incomplete pattern on the surface; and they have also what no pottery and no other artificial substance has—the beauty we generally think of as peculiar to natural stones, to agates, and to jaspers. As a collector fills his cabinet with pieces of precious and semi-precious stones, with here and there a piece which has, as it happens, a head or a piece of a head carved upon it, so the enthusiastic vitreologist collects glass as glass, loving its substance and its surface, its color and its texture, its translucency and its opacity, its set patterns and its vague cloudings; here and there a stamped or a wheel-ground pattern adds its own attractiveness, but the glass itself is the thing! Precious and beautiful is glass, even in fragments.

The Awakening Tiger.

Between the drowsy sleep of the nocturnal animals and the hyper sensitive sleep of those which spend their lives in constant fear of their enemies, a place must be found for the form of slumber enjoyed by the large carnivora and that of domestic animals; the former have no enemies to fear except man, and the latter, protected by man, enjoy to the full the blessing of natural rest.

Tigers are frequently found fast asleep in the daytime. Native hunters have been known to track them after a "kill" to the place in which they were lying fast asleep and gorged with food, and to shoot them as they lie. When taking his midday repose in districts where it is little disturbed, the tiger does not always retire to a place of security, like the bear, or even the leopard, which usually sleeps on the branch of a tree. It just lies down in some convenient spot, either shady or warm, according to the weather, and there sleeps, almost regardless of danger. They have been found lying in dry nullahs, under trees, and even in the grass of the hillsides, unobserved, until their disturber came within a few yards of them.

General Douglas Hamilton, when shooting in the Dandilly forest, came upon a tigress and two cubs lying fast asleep on their backs, with their paws sticking up in the air, under a clump of bamboos. When he was within a few yards of the group, one raised its head, and without moving its body quietly looked at him along the line of its body between its paws. Tigers kept in captivity awaken gradually, stretching and yawning like a dog.

THE KIND-HEARTED MAN.

He Was Deluded by His Sympathy for Beauty in Distress.

A man had occasion to go to the Union depot yesterday afternoon to meet his wife, who had been out in the country for a time. When he got to the station he found his train was half an hour late, and he bought a paper and sat down on one of the benches.

Not long after he had seated himself a rather pretty girl, who wore a pink waist and had nice red cheeks and clear blue eyes, and who looked to be not over seventeen, came and sat down next to him. The man who was waiting for his wife took a casual look at the girl and went back to his paper.

Pretty soon another pretty girl who also wore a pink waist and had blue eyes and a fresh complexion and all that sort of thing came along and stopped in front of the first girl. The second pretty girl looked as if she wanted to cry. She said with tremulous voice, "Why, Nettie, what do you think? The fare's a dollar."

"A what?" gasped Nettie.

"A dollar! And she told us it was only 50 cents, and I haven't got enough to get the tickets; and, oh! dear, I don't know what we will do!"

She sank down beside Nettie and the two looked at the tiled floor with very solemn faces. Presently Nettie looked up and said: "I'll take a walk around the room. Perhaps there is somebody here I know." She made the tour of the room and came back with her face gloomier than before. "Nobody here I ever saw before," she said, brokenly. The other girl sprang to her feet. "I'm going to tell the ticket man just how it is," she said. "Perhaps he will take what we've got and let us send him the rest." She came back with tears in her eyes. "He won't," she said, sadly.

The man who was waiting for his wife heard all of this. His heart was touched. So he leaned over and said: "I beg pardon, but, ladies, I—that is—will you allow me to help you in your hour of trouble?"

The pretty young girls started and looked at the man with frightened airs. The man hastened to reassure them that his intentions were honorable and, after many protests and arranging for repayment and exchange of names and all that, he gave the pretty girls $1.15 and they thanked him prettily and went to get their train.

It so happened that the man's wife did not come on that train and he went down to another train in the evening. While he was sitting on a bench waiting for the train he got to thinking of his afternoon experience, and concluded that he had done a right worthy act. As he was in the midst of this train of thought a pretty girl in a pink waist sat down beside him. Pretty soon another girl, looking all woe begone, came along and said: "Why, Nettie, what shall we do? The fare's a dollar."

The man who was waiting for his wife got up and walked slowly to the door. He had seen a great light. They were the same girls.

She Meant Business.

A certain clubman, who attempted to play a practical joke, was nonplussed in a very unexpected way. He says: "I am very particular about fastening the doors and windows of my house. I do not intend to leave them open at nights as an invitation to burglars to enter. You see, I was robbed once in that way last year, and I never mean to be again; so when I go to bed I like to be sure that every door and window is securely fastened.

"Last winter my wife engaged a big, strong country girl, and the newcomer was very careless about the doors at night. On two or three occasions I came down stairs to find a window up or the back door unlocked. I cautioned her, but it did no good. I therefore determined to frighten her. I got some false whiskers, and one night about 11 o'clock I crept down the back stairs to the kitchen, where she was. She had turned down the gas, and was in her chair by the fire fast asleep, as I could tell by her breathing, but the moment I struck a match she woke.

"I expected a great yelling and screaming, but nothing of the sort took place. She bounced out of her seat with a 'You villain!' on her lips, seized a chair by the back, and before I had made a move she hit me over the head, forcing me to my knees. I tried to get up, tried to explain who I was, but in vain. Before I could get out of the room she struck me again, and it was only after I had tumbled up the back stairs that she gave the alarm. Then she came up to my room, rapped at the door, and coolly announced: 'Mr ——, please get up. I've killed a burglar.'"

Extensive Peat Bogs.

The peat bogs of the United Kingdom are roughly estimated by Mr. P. F. Nursey at 6,000,000 acres, having an average depth of 12 feet, and being capable of yielding 3,500 tons of dried peat per acre. In Ireland are 2,830,000 acres, or nearly one-seventh of the entire acres of the island. More than half of the Irish peat is of the best quality, and, reckoned at one-sixth the value of coal, the total supply in Ireland is thought to be equivalent to 470,000,000 tons of coal. —Trenton (N. J.) American.

Roman lamps were of gold, silver, bronze, iron, copper, lead and earthenware.

UNCLE SAM'S AGENTS.

HUNDREDS OF SECRET ONES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Trained Diplomats Sent on All Sorts of Missions--The World Never Hears of Them or Their Labors.

The activity of American diplomats in the affairs of the world of late, both regarding our own interests and those of other countries, suggests some information and interesting facts about a branch of the diplomatic service of which little is known to the general public. This is the secret service of the State Department more especially, through which millions of dollars have been expended in bettering our relations with other parts of the world, but of which the people usually know very little until the result of months or years of labor is announced.

Every few months, or sometimes more frequently, the country is treated to a surprise by the announcement that a treaty with this country or that, or some new commercial relation of some sort has been consummated. Sometimes these are accomplished through the minister to the country in question, but often by a special and secret representative, sent for that specific purpose. Take, for instance, the visit of Blount to Hawaii, or the tour of Trescott and Walker Blaine to Peru and Chili, or the special mission of ex-Secretary Foster to Spain, a few years ago, to negotiate the commercial treaty. These and many others are the work of "special agents" of the State Department.

Congress has recognized from the first the importance of a secret service fund for the State and Treasury Departments. For many years the appropriation bills have set aside a special fund of a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars for these departments, out of which money is paid without being accounted for in detail. Ordinarily every dollar expended by the officers of the government must be accounted for in detail, showing for what specific purpose it is paid out. But if you look over the accounts of the State Department or the Treasury, you will note occasionally items which indicate that large sums have been paid out "on approval of the President." So it is in the Treasury Department. So it was in the War Department during the war, and occasionally at present. So it is in the Navy Department, almost all the time, but especially in time of war.

What becomes of the millions paid out for secret service, and who gets it? What is it expended for, and what are the results?

To tell the inside of the secret service of the State or Treasury or War or Navy Department would make a book of mighty interesting reading. It cannot be told in a newspaper column. Yet there are some facts worthy of mention, well known to those able to discuss matters of this sort; many that cannot be told, and which will remain forever a secret, or until that great day when all books are opened and all secrets made known.

Usually men selected for these secret missions of the State Department are persons skilled in the diplomatic art. Perhaps they have been connected with the State Department in this or other capacity before; perhaps they have been ministers or consuls or employes of the department in Washington; perhaps they are merely men of extraordinary intelligence and schooled in statecraft or legal lore by a service in Congress or elsewhere; perhaps, by some blunder on the part of the appointing power they are none of these. Sometimes they go openly, often secretly, but their work is conducted in private, and the world knows nothing of their doings until they open their paper some fine afternoon for a surprise.

Probably the first special and secret mission in the history of this country was when Silas Deane was sent by the Continental Congress as a political agent to France, during the revolutionary war, to try to obtain the recognition of the United Colonies by that country. He was directed to go disguised as a merchant. He was to talk about trade in tobacco or other matters of this sort, and to enter upon such business speculations as would give "verisimilitude," so to speak, to his "otherwise bald and uninteresting narrative." He carried out his instructions, and later was joined by Franklin and by Arthur Lee, and the result was the treaty by which France recognized the struggling colonies as an independent power—our first treaty.

Another and a very interesting secret mission was that of Gov. Morris, to London, who was sent there shortly after the close of the revolutionary war to see that the terms of peace were carried out. There was a great deal of trouble with Indians, and a failure of the British to abandon certain forts, which was acording to the agreement, and the trip of Morris was to look into this, and at the same time see if the British government would not send a minister to the United States. It was felt that if there were a minister here, who could be talked with face to face, the facts developing from day to day would be more easily adjusted. The mission of Morris was successful, and the first British minister to this country, Hammond, was appointed.

Another important secret mission was that of Theodoric Bland, Caesar Augustus Rodney and Mr. Graham to South America in 1834. Prior to that time we had no commercial treaties with any of the South American countries. They spent a good deal of time and some money, but reported to the State Department a series of facts of extreme value, and which are to this day the admiration of those familiar with them, for their accuracy and instructiveness. The result of their mission was the formation of a commercial treaty with Colombia, which served as a basis for nearly every commercial treaty since made by the United States.

Another important secret mission undertaken about that time was that of A. Dudley Mann to Hungary, at the time that country was struggling for independence. He was instructed to examine into the conditions and surroundings, to learn whether or not the country could probably maintain itself as an independent nation, what its commercial and political relations and prospects were, and matters of this character.

Coming down to a later period there are numerous instances, some of which have proven successful, some otherwise. There was the mission of General Grant and Mr. Trescott to Mexico, for instance, which was successful in the matter of treaty making, but unsuccessful as to final results. The treaty which they framed was so worded that it should only become operative on the enactment of certain legislation by their respective governments, and as this involved tariff legislation in this country it has, of course been like a red rag before a bull whenever flaunted in the faces of either party in Congress. This is, perhaps, the only occasion in the more recent history of the country at least, in which an ex-President entered upon a duty of this sort. Another mission in more recent years is that of President Grant's private secretary, Babcock, to Port-au-Prince in the interests of annexation. Still another was the trip of Trescott and Walker Blaine, to Peru and Chili, several years ago, which attracted attention at the time; also Mr. Trescott's peace negotiations between Peru and Chili, which were brought to a somewhat sudden and unsatisfactory ending by a recall and an announcement of the same at an unexpected moment.

Of course the more recent developments are fresh in the minds of the public, especially that of Special Commissioner Blount to Hawaii. Ordinarily the missions of special agents, or secret agents, are undertaken without the knowledge of the public, but in the case of Mr. Blount the facts leaked out to the press in some way and absolute secrecy was impossible.

Special agents are a costly luxury. Their expenses of travel and living are necessarily high, and they are a class of men, as a rule, who must be well paid for their services. The sums under the significant title of "approved by the President," are usually large, and the secret history of their expenditure would be extremely interesting in many cases.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

A Curious Clock.

A curious clock has been made by a clockmaker at Warsaw named Goldfaden, who has worked at it six years. The clock represents a railway station, with waiting rooms for the traveler, telegraph and ticket offices, a pretty, well lighted platform and a flower garden, in the center of which is a sprinkling fountain of clear water. Past the railway station run the lines. There are also signal boxes, signals, lights and reservoirs—in fact, everything that belongs to a railway station, to the smallest detail.

In the cupolo of the central tower is a clock which shows the time of the place, two clocks in the side cupolo show the time at New York and Pekin, and on the two outermost towers are a calendar and a barometer. Every quarter of an hour the station begins to show signs of life. First of all, the telegraph official begins to work. He dispatches a telegram stating that the line is clear. The doors open, and on the platform appear the station master and assistant; the clerk is seen at the window of the ticket office, and the policemen come out of their boxes and close the barriers.

A long line of people forms at the ticket office to buy tickets; porters carry luggage; bell is rung, and then out of the tunnel comes a train, rushing into the station, and after the engine has given a shrill whistle, stops. A workman goes from carriage to carriage and tests the axles with a hammer. Another pumps water into the boiler of the engine. After the third signal with the bell the engine whistles and the train disappears in the opposite tunnel; the station master and his assistant leave the platform, and the doors of the waiting room close behind them; the pointsmen return to their boxes, and perfect stillness prevails, till, in a quarter of an hour, the whole is repeated.—New York Advertiser.

A Washington Relic.

Mr. George Henry Rattenbury, of Detroit, believes that he has a unique relic of one of the ancestors of George Washington in a parchment deed written in Norman French, dated June 9, 1590, signed by Richard Washington, and sealed by him with the Washington seal, from which the Stars and Stripes of the American flag are supposed to have been derived. Relics of the Washington family in England prior to 1657, when two of them came to Virginia, are scarce. Mr. Rattenbury's deed is said to be unquestionably authentic, and he believes it to be valuable, especially on account of the seal, which he thinks is the only impression of the old Washington family seal in existence.

SAD MARRIAGE BELLS.

An Occasion for Lamentation in Western China.

For the bride and her friends to regard marriage as an occasion for sorrow rather than rejoicing is not uncommon. A few years ago a paper by E. Colborne Baber, describing, among others, the marriage ceremonies of the independent Lolos, who inhabit an almost unexplored corner of Western China, was read before the Royal Geographical Society. Marriages for their children are contracted by heads of families in the market places, just as cattle are bargained for. The wedding ceremony of the Lolos is elaborate and suggestive.

The bridegroom, if he is a Blackbone—that is, an aristocrat—and is marrying a girl of his own social station, invites the bride with her relations to a banquet spread on the hillside. After the feast the bride goes home with her friends, and it is only after the third wedding breakfast that the happy pair are united. Presents are interchanged, the family of the bride receiving the larger number. Mr. Baber quotes the following account of the ceremony as coming from a source which may be relied on:

"The betrothal is ratified by a present from the husband's family of three vessels of wine and a pig. On the wedding morning the parents of the bride assemble their friends, and the ceremony is opened by the bridesmaids with the melancholy song: 'In spite of all the affection and care your fond parents have lavished upon you since the day you were born, you must now desert them. Never again will you sit beside them at work or at meals. You will not be nigh to support them when they grow old, nor tend them when they feel sick. You must leave them, and go away to the house of a stranger.' Whereunto the bride responds, also in song, broken with bitter weeping: 'Leave them I must, but not by my desire or fault. They must bear with my absence. My brothers and sisters will support them. I go to my husband, and my duty will be to help his parents, not, alas! my own. But if any trouble befall my dear father and mother, I shall pine to death: I am sure I shall. Seldom can I visit them; but when they are sick let them send for me, and I will come, I will come.'"

Mr. Baber then describes the general sorrow, which may be simulated or real. While the bride is being arrayed in her richest garments and choicest ornaments, a wailing prayer is started by her friends to the effect that the bridegroom may not prove unkind to the dear girl. Tears flow freely, and in the midst of the lamentations the male friends and relatives of the husband rush in and seize the bride. A scene of great confusion ensues as she is carried off. She is then mounted on a horse and taken to her new home. Sometimes the friends of the bride repel the attack, employing for that purpose heavy sticks and other weapons, which inflict on the bridegroom's party blows that they will not forget for many a day.

Another custom said to obtain among some of the tribes in this part of the world seems, as Mr. Baber says, too grotesque to be creditable. The bride is placed by her parents on the upper branch of a large tree while the elder ladies of the family cluster on the lower branches. The bridegroom literally storms the tree. As he attempts to climb up the trunk he is vigorously opposed by the defenders; and it is easy to imagine the fight he has ere he can touch the foot of the girl, and so establish his right to claim her as his bride.

Immense Salt Deposit.

C. E. Biddulph, in his "Travels in Persia and Transcaspia," gives a curious account of the great salt plains in the neighborhood of the Black mountains. He says: "I obtained from thence one of the most peculiar sights it has ever been my fortune to look on, and that was an immense sea of what looked like ice, but which was really salt deposit, which entirely filled the hollow in the plains toward the south and stretched away as far as the eye could reach on either side, glittering in the sun like a sheet of glass. I sat for hours looking at this strange spectacle through my field glasses, and listening to the tales of my guides regarding the peculiarities of its composition and the dangers to be encountered in traversing it. According to their account, this vast deposit of salt was of the consistency of ice, and, like the latter, formed a coat of varying degrees of thickness upon the surface of the water which was underneath it, so that in places where the coat attained a thickness of several feet, as was the case in many parts, laden mules and camels could cross this plain with perfect safety, while in others, where this is not the case, this crust of coagulated salt would break beneath their weight, and they would be engulfed in the morass beneath."

An Old Railroad Bond.

In 1855 Bath county, Kentucky, issued a lot of thirty year railroad bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest. The road was never built. The bonds, amounting with interest to some $300,000, were compromised and paid off, with the exception of one $1,000 fellow. A few days since this one, which had been held in Europe, turned up for collection. With interest it now amounts to nearly $3,800.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Dangers of Pessimism."

TEXT: "I said in my haste, All men are liars."—Psalm cxvi., 11.

Swindled, betrayed, persecuted David, in a paroxysm of petulance and rage, thus insulted the human race. David himself falsified when he said, "All men are liars." He apologizes and says he was unusually provoked, and that he was hasty when he hurled such universal denunciation, "I said in my haste," and so on. It was in him only a momentary triumph of pessimism. There is ever and anon, and never more than now, a disposition abroad to distrust everybody, and because some bank employes defraud to distrust all bank employes, and because some police officers have taken bribes to believe that all policemen take bribes, and because divorce cases are in the court to believe that most, if not all, marriage relations are unhappy.

There are men who seem rapidly coming to adopt this creed: All men are liars, scoundrels, thieves, libertines. When a new case of perfidy comes to the surface, these people clap their hands in glee. It gives piquancy to their breakfast if the morning newspaper discloses a new exposure or a new arrest. They grow fat on vermin. They join the devils in hell in jubilation over recreancy and pollution. If some one arrested is proved innocent, it is to them a disappointment. They would rather believe evil than good. They are vultures, preferring carrion. They would like to be on a committee to find something wrong. They wish that as eyeglasses have been invented to improve the sight, and ear trumpets have been invented to help the hearing, a corresponding instrument might be invented for the nose, to bring nearer a malodor.

Pessimism says of the church, "The majority of the members are hypocrites, although it is no temporal advantage to be a member of the church, and therefore there is no temptation to hypocrisy." Pessimism says that the influence of newspapers is only bad, and that they are corrupting the world, when the fact is that they are the mightiest agency for the arrest of crime and the spread of intelligence, and the printing press, secular and religious, is setting the nations free. The whole tendency of things is toward cynicism, and the gospel of Smashup. We excuse David of the text for a paroxysm of disgust, because he apologizes for it to all the centuries, but it is a deplorable fact that many have taken the attitude of perpetual distrust and anathematization. There are, we must admit, deplorable facts, and we would not hide or minify them. We are not much encouraged to find that the great work of official reform in New York City begins by a proposition to the liquor dealers to break the law by keeping their saloons open on Sunday from two in the afternoon to eleven at night.

Never since America was discovered has there been a worse insult to sobriety and decency and religion than that proposition. That proposition is equal to saying: "Let law and order and religion have a chance on Sunday forenoons, but Sunday afternoons open all the gates to gin and alcohol and Schiedam schnapps and sour mash and Jersey lightning, and the variegated swill of breweries and drunkenness and crime. Consecrate the first half of the Sunday to God and the last half to the devil. Let the children on their way to Sunday-schools in New York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon meet the alcoholism that does more than all other causes combined to rob children of their fathers and mothers and strew the land with helpless orphanage. Surely strong drink can kill enough people and destroy enough families and sufficiently crowd the almshouses and penitentiaries in six days of the week without giving it an extra half day for pauperism and assassination.

Although we are not very jubilant over a municipal reform that opens the exercises by a doxology to rum, we have full faith in God and in the gospel which will yet sink all iniquity as the Atlantic Ocean melts a flake of snow. What we want, and what I believe we will have, is a great religious awakening that will moralize and Christianize our great populations and make them superior to temptations, whether unlawful or legalized. So I see no cause for disheartenment. Pessimism is a sin, and those who yield to it cripple themselves for the war, on one side of which are all the forces of darkness, led on by Apollyon, and on the other side of which are all the forces of light, led on by the Omnipotent. I risk the statement that the vast majority of people are doing the best they can. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of the officials of the municipal and the United States governments are honest.

Out of a thousand bank presidents and cashiers, nine hundred and ninety-nine are worthy the position they occupy. Out of a thousand merchants, mechanics and professional men, nine hundred and ninety-nine are doing their duty as they understand it. Out of one thousand engineers and conductors and switchmen, nine hundred and ninety-nine are true to their responsible positions. It is seldom that people arrive at positions of responsibility until they have been tested over and over again. If the theory of the pessimist were accurate, society would long ago have gone to pieces, and civilization would have been submerged with barbarism, and the wheel of the centuries would have turned back to the dark ages. A wrong impression is made that because two men falsify their bank accounts those two wrongdoers are blazoned before the world, while nothing is said in praise of the hundreds of bank clerks who have stood at their desks year in and year out until their health is well nigh gone, taking not a pin's worth of that which belongs to others for themselves, though with skilful stroke of pen they might have enriched themselves and built their country seats on the banks of the Hudson or the Rhine.

It is a mean thing in human nature that men and women are not praised for doing well, but only excoriated when they do wrong. By divine arrangement the most of the families of the earth are at peace, and the most of those united in marriage have for each other affinity and affection. They may have occasional differences, and here and there a season of pout, but the vast majority of those in the conjugal relation chose the most appropriate companionship, and are happy in that relation. You hear nothing of the quietude and happiness of such homes, though nothing but death will them part. But one sound of marital discord makes the ears of a continent, and perhaps of a hemisphere, alert.

The one letter that ought never to have been written printed in a newspaper makes more talk than the millions of letters that crowd the postoffices and weigh down the mail carriers with expressions of honest love. Tolstoi, the great Russian author, is wrong when he prints a book for the depreciation of marriage. If your observation has put you in an attitude of deploration for the marriage state, one of two things is true in regard to you. You have either been unfortunate in your acquaintanceship, or you yourself are morally rotten. The world, not as rapid as we would like, but still with long strides, is on the way to the scenes of beatitude and felicity which the Bible depicts. The man who cannot see this is wrong, either in his heart or liver or spleen. Look at the great Bible picture gallery, where Isaiah has set up the pictures of arborescence, girdling the world with cedar and fir and pine and boxwood and the lion led by a child, and St. John's pictures of waters and trees, and white horse cavalry, and tears wiped away, and trumpets blown and harps struck, and nations redeemed. While there are 10,000 things I do not like, I have not seen any discouragement for the cause of God for twenty-five years. The kingdom is coming. The earth is preparing to put on bridal array. We need to be getting our anthems and grand marches ready. In our hymnology we shall have more use for "Antioch" than for "Windham," for "Ariel," than for "Naomi." Let "Hark, From the Tombs a Doleful Cry!" be submerged with "Joy to the World, the Lord is Come!" Really, if I thought the human race were as determined to be bad and getting worse, as the pessimists represent, I would think it was hardly worth saving. If after hundreds of years of gospelization no improvement has been made, let us give it up and go at something else besides praying and preaching.

My opinion is that if we had enough faith in quick results and could go forth rightly equipped with the gospel call the battle for God and righteousness would end with this nineteenth century, and the twentieth century, only five or six years off, would begin the millennium, and Christ would reign, either in person on some throne set up between the Alleghanies and the Rockies or in the institutions of mercy and grandeur set up by His ransomed people. Discouraged work will meet with defeat. Expectant and buoyant work will gain the victory. Start out with the idea that all men are liars and scoundrels, and that everybody is as bad as he can be, and that society, and the church, and the world are on the way to demolition, and the only use you will ever be to the world will be to increase the value of lots in a cemetery. We need a more cheerful front in all our religious work. People have enough trouble already and do not want to ship another cargo of trouble in the shape of religiosity. If religion has been to you a peace, a defense, an inspiration and a joy, say so. Say it by word of mouth, by pen in your hand, by face illumined with a divine satisfaction. If this world is ever to be taken for God, it will not be by groans, but by hallelujahs. If we could present the Christian religion as it really is, in its true attractiveness, all the people would accept it, and accept it right away. The cities, the nations would cry out: "Give us that, give it to us in all its holy magnetism and gracious power! Put that salve on our wounds! Throw back the shutters for that morning light. Knock off these chains with that silver hammer! Give us Christ—His pardon, His peace, His comfort, His heaven! Give us Christ in song, Christ in sermon, Christ in book, Christ in living example!"

As a system of didactics religion has never gained one inch of progress. As a technicality it befogs more than it irradiates. As a dogmatism it is an awful failure. But as a fact, as a re-enforcement, as a transfiguration, it is the mightiest thing that ever descended from the heavens or touched the earth. Exemplify it in the life of a good man or a good woman, and no one can help but like it. A city missionary visited a house in London and found a sick and dying boy. There was an orange lying on his bed, and the missionary said, "Where did you get that orange?" He said: "A man brought it to me. He comes here often and reads the Bible to me and prays with me and brings me nice things to eat." "What is his name?" said the city missionary. "I forget his name," said the sick boy, "but he makes great speeches over in that great building," pointing to the Parliament House of London. The missionary asked, "Was his name Mr. Gladstone?" "Oh, yes," said the boy, "that is his name—Mr. Gladstone!" Do you tell me a man can see religion like that and not like it? There is an old fashioned mother in a farm house. Perhaps she is somewhere in the seventies, perhaps seventy-five or seventy-six. It is the early evening hour. Through spectacles No. 8 she is reading a newspaper until toward bedtime, when she takes up a well-worn book, called the Bible. I know from the illumination in her face she is reading one of the thanksgiving psalms, or in Revelation the story of the twelve pearly gates. After awhile she closes the book and folds her hands and thinks over the past and seems whispering the names of her children, some of them on earth and some of them in heaven. Now a smile is on her face, and now a tear, and sometimes the smile catches the tear. The scenes of a long life come back to her. One minute she sees all the children smiling around her, with their toys and sports and strange questionings. Then she remembers several of them down sick with infantile disorders. Then she sees a short grave, but over it cut in marble, "Suffer them to come to Me." Then there is the wedding hour, and the neighbors in, and the promise of "I will," and the departure from the old homestead, then a scene of hard times, and scant bread and struggle. Then she thinks of a few years with gush of sunshine and flittings of dark shadows and vicissitudes.

Then she kneels down slowly, for many years have stiffened the joints, and the illnesses of a lifetime have made her less supple. Her prayer is a mixture of thanks for sustaining grace during all those years, and thanks for children good and Christian—and kind, and a prayer for the wandering boy, whom she hopes to see come home before her departure. And then her trembling lips speak of the land of reunion, where she expects to meet her loved ones already translated, and after telling the Lord in very simple language how much she loves Him, and trusts Him, and hopes to see Him soon, I hear her pronounce the quiet "Amen," and she rises up—a little more difficult effort than kneeling down. And then she puts her head on the pillow for the night, and the angels of safety and peace stand sentinel about that couch in the farm house, and her face ever and anon shows signs of dreams about the heaven she read of before retiring. In the morning the day's work has begun down stairs, and seated at the table the remark is made, "Mother must have overslept herself." And the grandchildren also notice that grandmother is absent from her usual place at the table. One of the grandchildren goes to the foot of the stairs and cries, "Grandmother!" But there is no answer. Fearing something is the matter, they go up to see, and all seems right. The spectacles and Bible on the stand, and the covers of the bed are smooth, and the face is calm; her white hair on the white pillow case like snow on snow already fallen. But her soul is gone up to look upon the things that the night before she had been reading of in the Scriptures. What a transporting look on her dear old wrinkled face! She has seen the "King in His beauty." She has been welcomed by the "Lamb who was slain." And her two oldest sons, having hurried up stairs, look and whisper, Henry to George, "That is religion!" George to Henry, "Yes, that is religion!"

There is a New York merchant who has been in business I should say forty or fifty years. During an old-fashioned revival of religion in boyhood he gave his heart to God. He did not make the ghastly and infinite and everlasting mistake of sowing "wild oats," with the expectation of sowing good wheat later on. He realized the fact that the most of those who sow "wild oats" never reap any other crop. He started right and has kept right. He went down in 1857, when the banks failed, but he failed honestly and never lost his faith in God. Ups and downs—he sometimes laughs over them—but whether losing or gaining he was growing better all the time. He has been in many business ventures, but he never ventured the experiment of gaining the world and losing his soul. His name was a power both in the church and in the business world. He has drawn more checks for contributions to asylums and churches and schools than any one, except God, knows. He has kept many a business man from failing by lending his name on the back of a note till the crisis was past. All heaven knows about him, for the poor woman whose rent he paid in her last days, and the man with consumption in the hospital to whom he sent flowers and the cordials just before ascention, and the people he encouraged in many ways, after they entered heaven kept talking about it, for the immortals are neither deaf nor dumb. Well, it is about time for the old merchant himself to quit earthly residence.

As it is toward evening, he shuts the safe, puts the roll of newspapers in his pocket, thinking that the family may like to read them after he gets home. He folds up a $5 bill and gives it to the boy to carry to one of the car men who got his leg broken and may be in need of a little money; puts a stamp on a letter to his grandson at college, a letter with good advice, and an inclosure to make the holidays happy, then looks around the store or office and says to the clerks, "Good evening," and starts for home, stopping on the way at a door to ask how his old friend, a deacon in the same church, is getting on since his last bad attack of vertigo. He enters his own home, and that is his last evening on earth. He does not say much. No last words are necessary. His whole life has been a testimony for God and righteousness. More people would like to attend his obsequies than any house or church would hold. The officiating clergyman begins his remarks by quoting from the psalmist, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men." Every hour in heaven for all the million years of eternity that old merchant will see the result of his earthly beneficence and fidelity, while on the street where he did business, and in the orphan asylum in which he was a director, and in the church of which he was an officer, whenever his geniality and beneficence and goodness are referred to, bank director will say to bank director, and merchant to merchant, and neighbor to neighbor, and Christian to Christian: "That is religion. Yes, that is religion."

There is a man seated or standing very near you. Do not look at him, for it might be unnecessary embarrassment. Only a few minutes ago he came down off the steps of as happy a home as there is in this or any other city. Fifteen years ago, by reason of his dissipated habits, his home was a horror to wife and children. What that woman went through with in order to preserve respectability and hide her husband's disgrace is a tragedy which it would require a Shakespeare or Victor Hugo to write out in five tremendious acts. Shall I tell it? He struck her. Yes; the one who at the altar he had taken with vows so solemn they made the orange blossoms tremble! He struck her! He made the beautiful holidays "a reign of terror." Instead of his supporting her, she supported him. The children had often heard him speak the name of God, but never in prayer—only in profanity. It was the saddest thing on earth that I can think of—a destroyed home! Walking along the street one day an impersonation of all wretchedness, he saw a sign at the door of a Young Men's Christian Association. "Meeting For Men Only."

He went in hardly knowing why he did so, and sat down by the door, and a young man was in broken voice and poor grammar telling how the Lord had saved him from a dissipated life, and the man back by the door said to himself, "Why cannot I have the Lord do the same thing for me?" and he put his hands, all a-tremble, over his bloated face and said: "O God, I want that! I must have that!" and God said, "You shall have it, and you have it now!" And the man came out and went home a changed man, and though the children at first shrank back and looked to the mother and began to cry with fright they soon saw that the father was a changed man. That home has turned from "Paradise Lost" to "Paradise Regained." The wife sings all day long at her work, for she is so happy, and the children rush out into the hall at the first rattle of the father's key in the door latch to welcome him with caresses and questions of, "What have you brought me?" They have family prayers. They are altogether on the road to heaven, and when the journey of life is over they will live forever in each other's companionship. Two of their darling children are there already, waiting for father and mother to come up. What changed that man? What reconstructed that home? What took that wife, who was a slave of fear and drudgery, and made her a queen on a throne of affection? I hear a whispering all through this assemblage. I know what you are saying: "That's religion! Yes, that's religion!" My Lord and my God, give us more of it!"

Why, my hearers from all parts of the earth, do you not get this bright and beautiful and radiant and blissful and triumphant thing for yourselves, then go home telling all your neighbors on the Pacific, or in Nova Scotia, or in Louisiana, or Maine, or Brazil, or England, or Italy, or any part of the round world, that they may have it too. Have it for the asking! Have it now! Mind you, I do not start from the pessimistic standpoint that David did, when he got mad and said in his haste, "All men are liars!" or from the creed of others that every man is as bad as he can be. I rather think from your looks that you are doing about as well as you can in the circumstances which you are placed, but I want to invite you up into heights of safety and satisfaction and holiness, as much higher than those which the world affords as Everest, the highest mountain in all the earth, is higher than your front doorstep.

Here He comes now. Who is it? I might be alarmed and afraid if I had not seen Him before and heard His voice. I thought He would come before I got through with this sermon. Stand back and make way for Him. He comes with scars all around His forehead; scars in the center of both hands stretched out to greet you; scars on the instep of both the feet with which He advances; scars on the breast under which throbs the great heart of sympathy which feels for you. I announce Him. I introduce Him to you, Jesus of Bethlehem and Olivet and Golgotha. Why comest Thou hither this winter day, Thou of the springtime and summery heavens! He answers: To give all this audience pardon for guilt, consolence for grief, whole regiments of help for day of battle and eternal life for the dead! What response shall I give Him? In your behalf and in my own behalf I hail Him with the ascription: "Unto Him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and His Father; to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

Invented the Artificial Leg.

In a quaint old house at 609 Marshall street, Philadelphia, lives Frank O. Deschamps, who, although over seventy years old, has been inventing things all his life. Mr. Deschamps is as active as a boy of twenty, lives all alone amid his models and contrivances, cooks his own meals, acts as his own housekeeper, and is as happy as the day is long. Mr. Deschamps's first invention of note was the artificial leg. It was over fifty years ago when Mr. Deschamps, then an apprentice, was asked by his master to see what he could do for a foppish Frenchman who had lost a leg. At that time only wooden legs were known, and the Frenchman was dissatisfied with this by no means elegant substitute. In two days young Deschamps had finished a complete model of an artificial leg, with every movement of the natural limb duplicated. His master had it patented, and it yielded him a fortune. "I got fifty cents out of it," laughingly remarked Deschamps. "The Frenchman gave me that and told me to go over to Smith's Island and enjoy myself. And I thought I was in great luck."—New York Advertiser.

A Goat Smuggler.

Some years ago a tame long-haired goat formed part of the regular crew of a passenger steamer on service between an English port and a Continental one. After a time the customs authorities discovered that it wore a false coat, many sizes too large for it. The goat's own hair was clipped very close; round its body were packed cigars, lace, etc., and then the false coat was skillfully put on, and fastened by hooks and eyes.—Notes and Queries.

MADE THE BLACKLEG WEAKEN.

A Kentucky Farmer's Reply to the Gambler Who Challenged Him.

E. C. Chatterton was a prosperous farmer in Hancock County, Kentucky, who made annual visits to New Orleans to sell the products of his farm. This was in the days when the code duello was a part of the education of every gentleman. The headquarters of all Kentuckians in New Orleans on business was the old St. Charles Hotel, says the Courier-Journal. One of the loungers at this hotel was a gambler, who was known as the most desperate man in the city and the most expert duellist with either sword or pistol in the South. No one had ever dared to question his courage, and even the other gamblers feared him. The man was well known at all the resorts in New Orleans. Chatterton's friends took pains to point out the gambler to him and warn him against giving the blackleg any pretense for a challenge. Chatterton assured his friends that if a challenge were issued it would be through no fault of his, and dismissed the subject without showing excitement. The two men were not thrown together all of that day until near supper time. Then, as they both entered the big dining-room, Chatterton brushed lightly against the gambler. The latter glanced sharply at Chatterton, but said nothing.

Supper passed over serenely, and the guests scattered out over the house. Chatterton went to the cardroom with half a dozen friends and watched a game of cards with interest, when one of the porters of the hotel approached him, bearing a small silver tray, on which was a neatly folded note addressed to E. C. Chatterton. Chatterton tore open the note, and, motioning the porter, who started to leave, to wait, read it out loud. When he finished his friends stood looking at him with scared eyes. They had heard a challenge from the gambler addressed to Chatterton and demanding a duel as the only satisfaction a gentleman could demand for being pushed aside in the dining-room.

The note ended with these words: "No one but a coward will refuse to meet a gentleman on the fair terms exacted by a duel." The friends of Chatterton knew that the imputation of cowardice was more than a sword thrust to arouse him, nevertheless they besought him to ignore the challenge. They said the gambler was invincible, both with the sword and pistol, and to attempt to meet him was simply to throw his life away.

"See here, Chatterton," they said, "you are a man of family, wife and children depending upon you. This gambler is a sure shot and a desperate man, and will stoop to anything. Stick that challenge in the fire, and get out of town as soon as you can. No one will be the wiser." Chatterton listened quietly to every word that was said, and then asked for a pen and ink. His friends saw that further words would be a waste, so they were brought to him.

He wrote for a few moments and then handed this note to the friend nearest to him: "Sir, I will meet you tonight on the plaza with my second, who is an honorable gentleman. He will bear two revolvers, one of which you may select. We will stand toe to toe. While the revolvers are still uncocked, each shall place his between the other's teeth. At the word 'fire' the hammers shall be pulled back and the shells exploded. The pistols may be discharged until one or the other of us is dead."

The man who read the note looked startled, and again tried to persuade his friend to think better of his conditions, which would certainly compass the death of both. No words could dissuade Chatterton, however, and the note was sent down.

In half an hour this answer came back: "I never fight duels with fools."

A Queer Plant.

The only known variety, species, or genus of plants known to botanical investigators in which the flower grows from the leaf has just been described in the Paris Journal de Botanique. This queer plant is a native of tropical Africa, and in it the flowers are borne along the midrib of the back of the leaf. The description referred to above is by Prof. Hua, and is a real treat to all lovers of the odd and curious in nature.

It Pays.

The writing of "popular songs" is more profitable in this country than in any other.

A BRIGHT STAR.

A SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO LED MARY ANDERSON TO FAME.

Also Played Leading Roles With Booth, Barrett and Thorne.

(From the St. Louis Chronicle.)

One of the most conspicuous figures in the Stageland of America to-day is John W. Norton. Born in the seventh ward of New York City forty-six years ago, the friends of his youth were Thomas W. Keene and Frank Chanfrau. We find Keene a star at the age of 25 and Norton in the flower of early manhood the leading man for Edwin Booth at the famous Winter Garden Theatre. He was starred with Lawrence Barrett early in the 70s, and alternated the leading roles with Charles Thorne at the Variety Theatre in New Orleans. Early in the Centennial year, in Louisville, Norton met our Mary Anderson, then a fair young girl who aspired for stage fame, took her under his guidance and, as everybody knows, led her to fame. Mr. Norton is now the proprietor of the Grand Opera House in St. Louis, the Du Quesne Theatre, Pittsburg, and one of the stockholders in the American Extravaganza Company.

One afternoon early in June he hobbled into his New York Office on Broadway and encountered his business manager, George McManus, who had also been a rheumatic sufferer for two years. Norton was surprised that McManus had discarded his cane. Who cured you? he asked. "I cured myself," replied McManus, "with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I was encouraged by Mr. McManus' cure and as a last resort tried the Pink Pills myself," said Mr. Norton to a *Chronicle* reporter. "You have known me for five years and know how I have suffered. Why, during the summer of 1893 I was on my back at the Mullanphy Hospital, in this city, four weeks. I was put on the old system of dieting, with a view to clearing those acidulous properties in my blood that medical theorists say is the cause of my rheumatism. I left the Hospital feeling stronger, but the first damp weather brought with it those excruciating pains in the legs and back. It was the same old trouble. After sitting down for a stretch of five minutes the pains screwed my legs into a knot when I arose, and I hobbled as painfully as ever. After I had taken my first box of Pink Pills it struck me that the pains were less troublesome. I tried another box, and I began almost unconsciously to have faith in the Pink Pills. I improved so rapidly that I could rise after sitting at my desk for an hour and the twinges of rheumatism that accompanied my rising were so mild that I scarcely noticed them. During the past two weeks we have had much rainy weather in St. Louis. But the dampness has not had the slightest effect in bringing back the rheumatism, which I consider a sufficient and reliable test of the efficacy of Pink Pills. I may also say that the Pink Pills have acted as a tonic on my stomach, which I thought was well nigh destroyed by the thousand and one alleged remedies I consumed in the past five years."

Shelters an Army.

Over 7,000 men have been sheltered at one time beneath the branches of the Indian banyan tree.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

He lives a thankless life who can exploit other men's enterprises and not his own.

Black Rings

under the eyes and a sallow complexion show biliousness. This is one of the most disagreeable of stomach disorders and if allowed to have its own way will result in great harm. Cure biliousness at once by using Ripans Tabules. One tabule gives relief.

Mack—"What's the matter, Higbee—locked out?" Higbee—"Yes; my wife has the key to the situation."

TOBACCO SEEDS SUITABLE to all farms; 25 years in business; largest tobacco seed farm in the world. Reputation of our seeds second to none. Catalogue mailed free. Larger number of improved varieties than can be found on any other list and at lower prices. R. L. RAGLAND SEED CO., Hyco, Halifax Co., Va.

Congress Can't Do It.

There is a general hope and belief throughout the country that Congress will do something finally for the distress and suffering of so many hapless people. It is to be hoped business will start up and give employment to thousands. But there are certain kinds of suffering which Congress can do nothing to relieve. There is pain and misery always which no legislation can cure. Just think of men crippled for life with the tortures of sciatica. And such should know that St. Jacobs Oil is a certain cure, which can be brought about promptly without any aid from Congress.

Salvationists in Finland.

The Salvation army in Finland now consists of eighteen corps, fifty-four officers, and eighty-seven under-officers. The soldiers and recruits number upward of 5,000.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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That which "goes without saying" is "nothing to speak of."

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Visitor—"Got a pretty easy berth here, eh?" Legless Wonder—"Oh, I can't kick."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Botanists have not yet found a scientific name for the wall flower.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. —Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Sicen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

"His Honor is at steak," said the waiter when the county court judge was at dinner

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

Charity doesn't cover a very big multitude of other people's sins.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

When everybody can reform everybody else the bow of promise will be a fixture.

Speaking from her Experience,

After years of practical use and a trial of many brands of baking powder (some of which she recommended before becoming acquainted with the great qualities of the Royal), **Marion Harland** finds the **Royal Baking Powder** to be greatly superior to all similar preparations, and states that she uses it exclusively, and deems it an **act of justice and a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.**

The testimony of this gifted authority upon **Household Economy** coincides with that of millions of housekeepers, many of whom speak from knowledge obtained from a continuous use of **Royal Baking Powder** for a third of a century.

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For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Weak Babies, Thin Children, Rickets, Marasmus, Loss of Flesh, General Debility, and all conditions of Wasting.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 7

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The agitation which has been renewed in Newfoundland since the recent financial troubles there, for the annexation of that Province to the United States, will excite somewhat more interest in this country than most of the annexation schemes which rise and fall from time to time in the communities on the other side of the St. Lawrence. In some respects Newfoundland is in a better position to sever its connection with Great Britain and to seek admission to our Federal Union than the other British provinces, except that it is not contiguous and there is no disposition apparent in Nova Scotia to come along.

It is a distinct, self-governing Commonwealth, that has never become incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, but has held aloof, until, as recent events have shown, its separate position has become difficult if not impossible to maintain. It will almost of necessity now seek federation, and there is evidently a considerable number of the people who would prefer the comparative freedom of an American State to the dependent position in the Dominion.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the enormous advantage which such a union would bring to this country, particularly in the control of the great fishing interests which have been a cause of contention for so many years; but this obvious advantage affords a sufficient reason why Great Britain would not and could not consent to such a dismemberment of her empire in North America. Newfoundland is the key to the St. Lawrence, and its possession is essential to the military and commercial security of the Dominion. Great Britain could no more let go of Newfoundland than of Quebec, another State that is restive under its present political relations. Any attempt at secession would necessarily be met by forcible suppression, if necessary, and there is no present sentiment in this country that would suggest a war for the possession of Newfoundland.

The scheme of annexation must therefore be dismissed as a dream. There are many who believe that the ultimate destiny of the British American provinces is their incorporation with the United States; but this destiny, whether manifest or not, is still far in the future, and must be left to work itself out. We should all be glad to welcome Newfoundland if she came to us as an independent state, but her ndependence is still so far from realization that it is not worth while to waste time in the discussion of the annexation movement that seems to have taken on fresh energy at St. John's.—Philadelphia *Times*.

AN exchange says, "Centre county seems to be overrun with horse thieves." The fellow who sent out this item lies and misleads same as in some other news telegraphed from this county. The city dailies had better get a new agent.

WE are glad to note that a number of bills were introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature a few days ago, among which was one prohibiting nicking, docking and mutilation of horses' tails. Such a bill should become a law and we trust the Centre county members will show their good sense by voting for it.

MRS. Havemeyer, wife of the sugar king, employs sixty servants and pays her chief cook $10,000 a year. A big profit on sugar, and it comes from the consumers, and it proves the justness of the Democratic demand that the tariff tax be taken off of sugar.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

On February 19 the citizens of this county are to vote whether they want a poor-house or not.

We think the verdict will be against having a poorhouse.

There are two reasons for opposing a poor-house : 1, It will necessitate the purchase of a farm and the erection of large buildings, causing an expenditure of upwards of $80,000, fixing an indebtedness upon the county greater than at any time within the last fifty years. 2, The fears of the gross mismanagement of the institution, as has been the case in many counties, tend largely to turn public sentiment in opposition to a poor-house.

Then in many townships of the county the cost of maintaining paupers is very light, and under a poor-house these would find their taxes increased, hence a poor-house does not meet with much favor in such districts.

—Lyon & Co. offer you the greatest bargains. See the great reductions made this week.

THE Democrats at Washington may be held responsible for their seeming inability to bring the United States treasury out of its present muddle, but those Republicans who rejoice at the incompetency of the Democrats should remember that the financial laws of the government were passed by the Republican party. These laws are a menace to the welfare of the country. It must be remembered that every move made by the Democrats to bring order out of chaos is met with opposition from the Republicans, therefore the blame for the present muddle must be shared by both parties. This should induce the leaders in congress to lay aside partisan differences, combine their forces and pass a financial law that would put a stop to the drain of gold and restore public confidence in the stability of the government.

A NEW insane asylum, for the central counties of the state, is likely to be erected, as the present asylums are full to overflowing. Bellefonte will make an effort to have it located in that vicinity. We trust they will be able to get it, it would be convenient for all the counties interested, healthful and a suitable locality in every respect.

Williamsport wants the new institution too ; but that pretty city should be satisfied, for it has the Susquehanna river and that's enough. Besides the confusion and excitement of its annual floods would set all the inmates of an asylum more crazy than ever.

No, no ! give the new asylum to old Centre, for ain't she the mother of governors?

SECRETARY CARLISLE submitted a letter of information to the Senate on Tuesday, in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted last week, when Mr. Gorman urged the seriously crippled condition of the treasury. Mr. Carlisle's letter estimates that the revenues for the current year will exceed expenditures by $22,563,023.

REPUBLICAN organs are becoming alarmed over the attempts in the legislature to create several scores of new offices with fat salaries, and raising the pay of others.

THE Pennsylvania legislature, which is overwhelmingly Republican, is making a strong raid on the surplus in the state treasury. If there is anything the Republican party despises it is a surplus. They destroyed the surplus left in the United States treasury by the first Cleveland administration and now they are after the surplus Governor Pattison piled up in the state treasury.

THE Republicans of Delaware are still in a dead-lock over the election of a U. S. senator with no prospect of coming to an understanding.

In Oregon the Republicans are also in a dead lock over the election of a U. S. senator.

In the state of Washington the Republicans are in a deadlock and can't agree on a senator.

In Idaho the Republicans are at outs and wrangling over the election of a senator.

The big majority seems to have given big trouble to the Repubs all over.

—Men's overcoats and clothing at cost.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

IS EARLY RISING : : HEALTHFUL?

It is if You Start the Day by Reading the Right Kind of a Newspaper, and

THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State, and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State. THE PATRIOT with special reporters will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.
WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.
THE DAILY issue will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on receipt of $1.
THE WEEKLY will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on receipt of 25 cents.
THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philad.
Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment Its Help Order has brought assistance to Hundreds. It has a cent a Word Want Column for other wants.

Address, THE PATRIOT COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa.

KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND : : : : TOILET REQUISITES.

EXTRAORDINARY... ...REDUCTION SALE

Of all Winter Goods for the purpose of closing out our entire Winter Stock. This to last for thirty days only. This means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices we have had during the past season.

In February we shall commence to take inventory and make ready for our Spring Stock, and for that season we shall dispose of all - - -

Our Winter Stock Regardless of Retail Value !

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, the finest of Long Dress Overcoats, were $13.50, now $11.00
Men's Overcoats, worth 10.50, now 8.00
" " " 9.50, " 7.00
" " " 9.00, " 6.75
" " " 6.00, " 4.50
" " " 5.00, " 3.75
" " " 4.00, " 3.50
" " " 3.50, " 3.00
" " " 3.00, " 2.50

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Overcoats, worth 5.50, now 4.50
" " " 4.50, " 3.50
" " " 3.50, " 2.50
" " " 3.00, " 2.00
Children's Overcoats, 1.00 1.25, 1.50, and 2.00

Men's Winter Suits.

Men's Winter Suits that were 13.50, now 10.50
" " " 11.50, " 9.50
" " " 10.50, " 8.50
" " " 8.00, " 6.00
" " " 6.00, " 4.50
" " " 5.00, " 3.50
Boys' Winter Suits, " 8.00, " 6.00
" " " 7.00, " 5.00
" " " 5.00, " 3.50
" " " 4.00, " 2.75
" " " 3.00, " 2.25
" " " 2.50, " 2.00
" " " 2.00, " 1.25
" " " 1.25, " 1.00
" " " 1.00, " .85

Blankets.

Blankets, were 6.00 now 4.75
" 5.00 3.75
" 3.00 2.25
" 2.00 1.50
" 1.50 1.00
Blankets, were 1.25 now 90c
" 1.00 75c

Dress Goods.

All Wool 54 inch Cloth, - - was 65c now 48c
All Wool 40 inch Cloth, - - was 50c now 38c
" " - - was 45c now 32c
" " - - was 35c now 28c
" " - - was 25c now 18c
All Wool Henriettas, in all Colors. - was 60c now 34c
The Heaviest Kind of Outing Flannels, was 15c now 11c
" " " " was 10c now 8½c
" " " " was 9c now 7½c
" " " " was 6c and 7c now 5c

Underwear.

Men's Under Shirts & Drawers, fine, heavy, all wool, - were 1.50 now 1.00
" " " " 1.00 " 75c
" " " " 90c 70 & 75
" " " " 60c " 37c
" " " " 50c " 35c
" " " " 25c " 20c

	That were,	Now,		That were,	Now,
Men's & Boy's Caps	75c	59c	Men's & Boys' Caps,	25c	19c
"	50c	38c	"	20c	12½c
"	35c	20c			

Ladies' Hose, all wool, from 15c up
Children's & Misses', 6c and up
Men's Woolen Socks, were 25 & 30, now 17 & 18
" 15 & 18, 9 & 10
Ladies' Muffs as low as 44c, and better grades in same low proportions.
Ladies' Corsets, from 23c up

Red Flannels, were 40, now 30
" 35, 25
" 25, 18
One lot Men's good, heavy Winter Shirts, worth $1.00, now 49c
Very best Bleached Muslin, 6 & 7c
Best Unbleached Muslin, 4, 4 1-2, 5
Tickings, from 7c up

Fine Shoes.

Women's Best Calfskin Shoes, fine, soft goods, that were $1.50, now $1.30
" " " 1.35, " 1.20
" " " 1.15, " 1.00
" " " 1.10, " 97c
" " " 1.00, " 89c
Children's Shoes, were 1.25, now 1.00
" " " 1.00, " 89c
" " " 90c, " 74c
" " " 80c, " 60c
" " " 75c, " 58c
Infant Shoes, that were 50, 40 and 30c, now 40, 35 and 25c.
Men's and Boys' Shoes, that were 2.50, now 2.00
" " " 2.00, " 1.50
" " " 1.50, " 1.15
" " " 1.25, " 90
" " " 90, " 75 & 85

The greatest stock of Rubbers in the county of the very best make, at correspondingly low prices.

We have no space to detail our entire stock, but the above will give an idea of what we propose to do for the next 30 days. You will remember that we have sold goods cheaper the past season than has ever been known before. Now we have made the above reduction even from that basis. We must move our winter stock as we propose to have a great line of Spring goods in due season.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre Co., Pa.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 14, 1895.—In accordance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-seventh annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22 856 75
Cash premiums		1 645 33
Borrowed money		760 00
Cash in Treasury		278 69

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 181 18	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage, stationary	93 91	
Election board	3 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Estate of D. A. Musser	97 31	
John Mosser, small fire	5 00	
A. G. Archey, "	2 00	
W. W. Witmer, "	15 00	
Trustees Madisonburg Luth church	55 00	
Mrs. L. B. Stover, loss on furniture	45 00	
Exr L. B. Stover, on house	1 202 85	
Hazel & Gramley	500 00	
D. L. Bartges, borrowed money	150 00	
Interest on same	2 42—	2 532 67
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		33 008 10
To which add notes of '90, '91, '92, and '93		83 369 04
Leaving the available assets in force this day		116 377 14
Insurances taken the past year	346 670 34	
To which add insurances of 1890, '91, '92, '93	925 498 10	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 271 568 44
Minus cancelations		23 545 75
		1 248 022 69

LIABILITES.

B. F. Frankenberger, premium note due Dec. 29, 1894	60 00	
J. C. Smull, premium note due Nov. 1897	59 00	
Saml. Garner, premium note due Oct. 1895	88 96	
Borrowed money	710 00	
Interest same	47 13	
Hazel & Gramley	103 00	
Total am't liabilities		1 068 09
Amount outstanding		573 88

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Samuel Gramley Daniel Brungart, J. B Fisher, H. B Herring, Jacob Bottorf, Fred Kurtz, W. Fred Reynolds, J. G. Bailey H. C. Campbell, Frank McFarlane, J. H. Musser, J. C Smith. The Board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred. Kurtz.
Vice President, H B Herring.
Treasurer, James C. Boal.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y.

NOTE.—Since the above was prepared $500 on borfowed money and the Frankenberger note of $60 have been paid.

Flowers!

Fine Fresh Cut Flowers,
Plants, Bulbs, &c., —on hand all the time
Funeral Designs and Wedding Bouquets.
House and Church Decorations a Spacialty.
Flower Pots, Jardineres, and Hanging Baskets for sale.

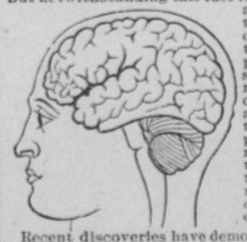
All Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

GEO. BALDWIN...FLORIST.
22no94 BELLEFONTE, PA.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.



Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing
165 ACRES,
Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART, Millheim, Pa.
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GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For illustrated catalogue address,

JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal, Lock Haven.
nov1y

HAVE YOU READ THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most entensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 30c per month; delivered by carriers for 6c per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages —168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2 per annum; 5c per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5 per annum; 50c per month.

WEEKLY EDITION, 50 cents a year.

Address all letters to
THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

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JUST A LITTLE BRIGHTER,
THAN ALL OTHERS

Is what you want in your newspaper.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH FILLS THE WANT.

It is the leading family paper of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. It gives all the news of the world. Its news from foreign lands is full and accurate. The only paper in Western Pennsylvania receiving the day reports of the Associated Press.

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Its market reports are recognized authority, always being complete and correct. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive and interesting.

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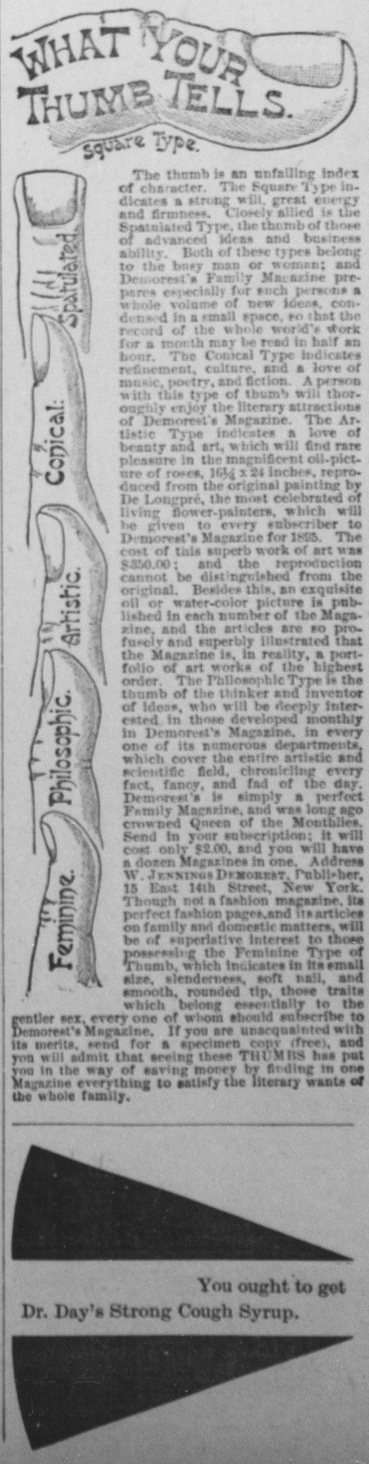

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 16¼ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was $350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

You ought to get Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEB. 7, 1894.--Supplement.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF—

CENTRE COUNTY

FOR 1894.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN Q. MILES, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

DR.		CR.	
To cash bal. from 1893	$ 2348 33	By County orders paid on the following accounts:	
" from Commissioners	28778 15	Atwood, O	540 00
" U. S land tax	2980 29	Assessors	3468 76
" Collectors	39503 95	Auditors	379 90
" seated land sales for taxes	97 69	Adams, T. F	1047 30
" liquor licenses	641 25— 74350 26	Bridges	1796 04
		Co Supt office	96 00
		Commonwealth of Pa	10191 53
		Commonwealth costs	3744 76
		Constables	582 90
		C urt house	3975 00
		Court expense	6235 80
		Condo, John P., Sheriff	1168 88
		Danville Asylum	785 46
		Election, Reg	2424 22
		Election, Miscel	247 61
		Fortney, D F	175 00
		Fortney, D. F., on Coll	52 25
		Goodhart, G. L	1025 61
		Homeless Poor	84 14
		Huntingdon Reformatory	109 62
		Hunter, R. F	800 00
		Ishler, W. A., ex-Sheriff	966 40
		Inquests	10 87
		Jail	1436 92
		Jury Commissioners	143 32
		Loan Account	12552 19
		Lunacy	70 46
		Miscellaneous Expenses	1908 52
		Miles, J. Q., Treas	2000 00
		Printing	1416 14
		Park	157 48
		Refunding	195 37
		Rumberger G. W, Reg	76 35
		Seibert, Dr. J. L	170 00
		Scalps	664 00
		Soldier's Burial	470 00
		Smith, W. F., Prothy	614 65
		Strohm, J. B	952 84
		State tax ex	287 30
		Turnpike costs	2117 70
		Warren Asylum	378 50
		Western Penitentiary	385 28
		Wernersville Asylum	38 28—64705 35
		Paid by certificate from Court:	
		Stenographers	1474 45
		Institute expenses	200 00
		Road and Bridge views	607 80— 2282 25
		By balance	7364 66
	$74350 26		74350 26
To cash bal. Jan. 7, 1895	7364 66		

ACCOUNT OF TAXES.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES LEVIED AND OUTSTANDING FOR THE YEAR 1894.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	LEVIED. County.	LEVIED. State.	OUTSTANDING. County	OUTSTANDING. State.
Bellefonte Boro	H. S Taylor	$ 4402 67	$ 4341 74	$ 1580 29	.....
Centre Hall Boro	F. A. Arney	333 37	238 13	94 11	11 34
Milesburg Boro	W. R. Campbell	292 91	92 59	180 34	14 75
Millheim Boro	J. H. Woomer	473 49	198 37	291 33	.....
Howard Boro	A. B. Holter	345 29	143 09	79 87	.....
Philipsburg Boro	Robert Kinkead	2466 22	715 54	950 74	52 12
South Philipsburg Boro	J. B. Albert	135 81	8 20	90 16	.....
Unionville Boro	H. C. Calhoun	230 57	167 93	77 88	.....
Benner Twp	A. C. Kelley	1422 72	144 84	988 55	.....
Boggs Twp	Jas. M. Lucas	972 38	151 51	696 11	19 58
Burnside Twp	Jacob Craft	150 89	86 13	90 04	.....
College Twp	D. A. Grove	1905 25	256 08	963 93	.....
Curtin Twp	Peter Robb, Jr	188 07	19 63	147 12	11 55
Ferguson Twp	W. R. Port	1918 47	239 0	262 34	.....
Gregg Twp	C. A. Musser	2060 02	258 69	705 80	.....
Haines Twp	R. E. Stover	1702 94	581 05	200 26	.....
Halfmoon Twp	Simon Sellers	857 27	73 29	466 03	2 00
Harris Twp	J. T. Stewart	1080 06	317 99	303 59	.....
Howard Twp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	166 70	.....
Liberty Twp	Irvin Spangler	665 09	88 51	168 89	01
Marion Twp	M. N. Zeigler	928 50	80 64	428 71	.....
Miles Twp	Cor. Stover	1607 16	483 38	604 43	.....
Patton Twp	G. W. Espy	987 78	90 55	432 74	.....
Penn Twp	A. R. Alexander	1113 31	209 37	486 44	.....
Potter Twp	R. B. Treaster	2240 94	2 8 15	1121 55	.....
Rush Twp	Robert Laws	654 68	22 39	630 82	22 39
Snow Shoe Twp	J. S. Smith	576 53	84 59	140 11	.....
Spring Twp	L. E. Jodon	2496 67	320 24	1230 82	.....
Taylor Twp	Vinton Beckwith	247 90	16 88	187 23	.....
Union Twp	Wm. Hosband	426 37	63 07	260 27	.....
Walker Twp	S. C. Hoy	1516 48	274 54	750 31	.....
Worth Twp	S. U. Harshbarger	272 52	67 46	188 92	.....
		$35095 33	$10300 36	$15134 44	$139 62

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TAXES OUTSTANDING FROM FORMER YEARS.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	AMOUNT.
1893.		
Bellefonte Boro	S. D. Ray	$ 1192 11
Milesburg Boro	W. R Campbell	30 71
Howard Boro	E. C. Deitz	30 45
Philipsburg Boro	Robert Kinkead	344 16
South Philipsburg Boro	Jacob Heller	20 77
Benner Twp	John P Ishler	64 18
Boggs Twp	Wm. Shawley	292 64
Curtin Twp	Peter Robb, Sr	64 52
Gregg Twp	E. H. Shook	44 17
Haines Twp	Geo B. Shaffer	4 94
Liberty Twp	Jos. Bechdel	53 32
Marion Twp	G. M. Harter	142 30
Patton Twp	G. W. Gray	104 25
Potter Twp	J. T. Potter	147 81
Rush Twp	Robert Laws	1 62
Snow Shoe Twp	Wm. Shunkweiler	354 64
Taylor Twp	V. Beckwith	137 10
Walker Twp	S. H. Shaffer	05
		$3029 74
1892.		
Milesburg Boro	E. H. Carr	116 80
Curtin Twp	Peter Robb Sr	32 32
		$ 149 12

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY FOR 1894.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in hands of treas. Jan 7, '95	7364 66	Notes outstanding	1100 00
Outstanding taxes of 1894	15274 06	A'mt due John P. Condo, sheriff	1869 95
Outstanding taxes of 1893	3029 74	" W. F. Smith Pro, g'l act	148 35
Outstanding taxes of 1892	149 12	" rep. judgmts.	184 00
Claims in hands of att'y for collection	260 37	" fees Com. ca's	466 25
Asylum bills due from twp & boro	799 74	" sundry pr. Com costs	261 89
Notes, good and collectible	577 08	" West. Pen. acct. 1894	843 08
Dog tax outstanding for 1894	1394 97	" Huntingdon Ref. 1894	73 50
Sundry small claims	54 75—29004 49	" Nelson & Buchanan, on Miles twp. bridge	1000 00
		" D. F. Fortney, Co. Sol	125 00
		Unpaid sheep damage claims	453 16
		Estimated commissions	600 00
		Estimated exonerations	500 00—19564 38
		Assets in excess of Liabilities	9440 11

FUNDS NEEDED.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED.

For general expenses	40000 00
For bridges	5000 00
For improvements to public buildings	5000 00— 50000 00

DOG TAX.

ACCOUNT OF DOG TAXES AND SHEEP DAMAGES, COMMENCING 1st MONDAY IN JUNE, 1894.

DISTRICTS.	DOG TAX. Levied.	Collect'd	Bal	NO. SHEEP. Killed.	Injured	Amount Damages.	Officers' Fees.	Total Claim.
Bellefonte Boro	88 50	10 50	78 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centre Hall Boro	12 50	7 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milesburg Boro	22 00	5 00	17 00	2	.....	12 00	4 00	16 00
Millheim Boro	18 50	5 50	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard Boro	12 50	2 50	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philipsburg Boro	91 50	22 50	69 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Philipsburg Boro	21 50	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unionville Boro	11 00	5 50	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benner Twp	99 50	18 00	81 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boggs Twp	106 00	10 00	96 00	2	.....	9 00	6 00	15 00
Burnside Twp	43 50	15 50	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
College Twp	71 50	37 50	34 00	1	11	19 00	6 00	25 00
Curtin Twp	57 00	10 50	46 50	6	1	18 00	9 00	27 00
Ferguson Twp	92 50	35 50	57 00	17	5	42 87	22 00	64 87
Gregg Twp	129 00	16 50	75 50	3	2	11 00	9 00	20 00
Haines Twp	101 00	70 50	30 50	47	14	165 00	34 00	199 00
Halfmoon Twp	41 50	17 00	24 50	24	11	92 20	20 00	112 20
Harris Twp	50 50	32 00	18 50	3	1	8 00	3 00	11 00
Howard Twp	51 00	13 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huston Twp	43 50	7 00	36 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty Twp	44 00	24 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion Twp	46 50	18 50	28 00	17	20	63 34	13 00	76 34
Miles Twp	92 00	43 00	49 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patton Twp	47 50	15 50	32 00	34	7	86 75	15 00	101 75
Penn Twp	65 00	24 00	40 50	3	.....	7 75	9 00	16 75
Potter Twp	130 50	44 00	86 50	3	1	10 15	9 00	19 15
Rush Twp	77 50	.....	77 50	6	1	11 00	8 00	19 00
Snow Shoe Twp	111 00	47 50	63 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Twp	73 50	24 00	49 50	60	40	204 25	54 00	258 25
Taylor Twp	35 00	14 00	21 00	.....	3	8 50	3 00	11 50
Union Twp	57 50	15 50	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker Twp	93 00	37 00	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worth Twp	52 50	8 00	44 50	5	.....	13 00	6 00	19 00
	2090 00	694 50	1395 50	233	117	781 81	230 00	1011 81

Total amount collected	694 50
Less col. commission and abatements	47 83
Balance	646 67
Amount paid on sundry claims	558 65
Balance in hands of Treasurer	88 02

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL.

COMMONWEALTH COSTS AND FEES IN SUNDRY CASES, ETC.

Wm J. Singer, Dis. Atty, sun. fees		620 85
J. C. Meyer, asst c'el Harmon c'se		15 00
N B Spangler, N. P. testimony for new trial, Rowe case	"	27 35
W A Ishler, ex-Sher, unset. cases		61 78
S F Foster, J. P. fees sundry cas's		31 75
J M. Green,	"	13 08
Hayes Schenck,	"	5 13
J. S. Houseman,	"	5 84
J. S. Smith,	"	6 55
W. S. Williams,	"	12 10
S J. Herring,	"	7 81
Jerre Ryan,	"	17 59
S. Rich,	"	3 10
W. F. Courter,	"	14 76
W. A. Murray,	"	2 95
J. H. Oliger,	"	5 60
J. B. Linn,	"	7 45
J. W. Collins,	"	6 40
J I. Morris,	"	4 55
J. M. Hurley,	"	4 70
J. S. Martin,	"	1 25
J. F. Garthoff,	"	16 06
N. Bierly,	"	3 00
M. L. Risnel,	"	7 55
B J. Laporte,	"	17 35
J. W. Adams,	"	2 75
Thomas Weston,	"	2 25
H H. Osman,	"	2 10
J. C. Williams,	"	10 67
J. C. Boal,	"	1 70
Robert Martin, const. sund. cases		16 16
A. S. Smith, asst.	"	1 50
S. J. McClintic,	"	10 15
V. Beckwith,	"	26 29
Harry Gunter,	"	5 43
Jas. McMullen,	"	20 37
Jas. Gray,	"	11 19
Alf. Lucas,	"	30 54
J. L. Walkley,	"	3 82
Harry Simler,	"	7 00
A. Osman,	"	6 12
Wm. Gares,	"	120 41
Joshua Folk,	"	25 48
J. B. Kesides,	"	3 83
S. F. Fox,	"	21 86
H. H. Montgomery,	"	133 01
W. H Earon,	"	3 03
A. Mullen, dep.	"	6 00
A. J. Gorton,	"	7 56
Harvey Benner,	"	2 82
Jerre Funk,	"	6 06
T J. Dunkle, dep.	"	12 15
Harrison Stine,	"	5 55
W. W. Spangler,	"	94
M. Cowher,	"	6 22
Geo. Ertley,	"	2 44
Wm. Re ides,	"	8 34
C. H. Smull,	"	3
Lewis Kyle,	"	27 78
D. B Geary,	"	70 65
Jacob Robb,	"	3 94
Reuben Kline,	"	4 56
S. Roland,	"	2 00
Chas. Turner,	"	6 6
E. G. Mingle,	"	16 88
Ambrose Holter,	"	6 29
J. L. Dunlap, dep.	"	4 34
P. C. Frank,	"	3 17
E. G. Matts,	"	8 97
Witness fees in Com vs		
" G W Beightol		1 80
" J Clarence Davis		65 51
" Wm Walker		6 66
" Abraham Jackson		12 30
" Devine & Riley, etal		15 12
" H & J Vanderpool		22 74
" H. Vanderpool		12 12
" Brack Powell		3 00
" John Klinger		9 60
" Harvey Heaton		3 18
" Jacob Test		54 70
" George Searson		4 68
" Christ McKinley		6 24
" H. Baird		1 50
" W. F. Richards		3 67
" W J Smirth		58 74
" S Sommerville		1 68
" O Nason		7 20
" Chas Yonkers		9 72
" Margaret Sullivan		8 38
" L Christoff		24 82
" Geo Johnson		6 72
" A Stewart		51 12
" Jas Cornelly		12 00
" Robert Bloom		3 18
" John River, et al		3 48
" Harrison Watson		164 01
" H. Steele, (Kinzer)		48 24
" Harper Houston		7 50
" Chas Brown		6 00
" William Hall		3 60
" Jackson		1 00
" Eleanor Cathcart		7 50
" John Watson		11 97
" Carl Vollto		9 18
" John Walker		17 12
" A S Garman		39 60
" E C Rowe		163 23
" Rudy Watkins		76 66
" Melvina Fink		5 76
" Christ Miller		7 50
" J N Wahn, 1893		11 18
" Geo Drura		4 44
" Harry Gehret		5 04
" John Snyder		63 06
" Robt Miller		13 79
" A W A Garver		5 96
" W C Lose		3 30
" Thomas Tonner		7 56
" A Oswolt		41 03
" Louis Lose		4 56
" Wm Fry		5 73
" Thos Fink		13 62
" Levi Hamer		9 48
" F Walter		37 31
" John Bowers		18 32
" Ammon Snyder		25 44
" Bowrey Walker		5 12
" Peter Kuhn		3 00
" Jos Travis		28 47
" John Heims		14 48
" John Kesigle		16 30
" Wm Fisher		56
" R L Dart, 1893		1 50
" Wm Gares		55 05
" A Mallory		3 18
" Zyme Hoover		26 28
" Eugene Strunk		7 44
" H S Stuart, '91		2 25
" Frank Gingher, '92		1 68
" J Hogencamp		1 50
" Chas Johnson		29 76
" M Walker (Rowen)		28 88
" N Pennington		9 56
" Weaver, Auman, &c		35 96
" T F Farner		2 34
" S Meese, '93		1 50
" Lara Smith		10 44
" Sampsell & Huey		30 10
" Annie Simpson		7 98
" Jerre Bland		64 86
" Meyer & Ryan		42 19
" C. Wildoner		28 59
" J Sepoliger		2 06
" Johnson & Poorman		29 84
" Jacob Hazel		30 24
" Wm Bannon		28 00
" John Bierly		12 24
" M & Mary Harmon		210 04
" J L Showers		9 56
Costs of arrest	" req'n &c	83 52—$3741 76

ELECTION EXPENSES.

	Feb.	Nov.
Bellefonte borough, n w	$21 60	$19 00
" " s w	16 40	19 00
" " w w	21 00	16 00
Centre Hall "	23 68	20 80
Howard "	21 14	18 40
Milesburg "	21 41	16 60
Millheim "	26 83	30 80
Philipsburg " 1st w	27 87	27 60
" " 2nd w	27 42	33 45
" " 3d w	27 85	23 40
South Phil'pg "	28 74	27 40
Unionville "	21 61	18 10
Benner township " n p		16 60
" " s p		16 80
Burnside "	20 44	22 40
Boggs " n p	18 80	14 00
" " e p	18 74	17 20
" " w p	22 20	24 10
Curtin "	22 57	26 25
College " e p	23 18	25 65
" " w p	20 20	28 15
Ferguson " e p	25 23	27 95
" " w p	20 16	27 10
Gregg " n p	15 88	18 60
" " e p	26 95	21 20
" " w p	17 00	18 85
Haines " e p	22 36	23 60
" " w p	21 20	31 80
Harris "	25 50	27 10
Halfmoon "	25 28	29 85
Howard "	22 69	14 25
Huston "	22 94	27 80
Liberty "	22 41	26 40
Marion "	21 80	17 20
Miles " e p	19 04	23 40
" " m p	28 56	24 60
" " w p	19 04	21 60
Patton "	24 47	19 60
Penn "	26 87	30 60
" " n p	20 20	19 60
Potter " s p	24 36	29 40
" " n p	29 54	36 40
Rush " s p	27 39	25 65
" " e p	24 14	19 20
" " w p	20 14	20 65
Spring " n p	14 72	20 20
" " s p	14 80	25 05
Snow Shoe " w p	22 77	16 20
Taylor "	20 89	18 20
Union "	25 08	19 05
Walker "	21 69	27 65
Worth "	24 74	28 25
F Sensor, r rent, Nov '93, Union		6 50
D Heckman " Benner		4 00
J C Meyer, count'g off'l vote Nov		10 00
L A Shaffer " "		10 00
Harry Kellar " "		10 00
W E Gray " "		10 00
C Dale, sen. ret. judge		1 50
J K McFarland, jud. ret. judge		12 10
J C Harper, cong. ret. judge		18 40
	1151 92	1151 92
Total amount		$2424 22

ASSESSORS' ACCOUNTS.

Bellefonte Boro.	
NW. HH Harshbarger, val & reg	109 31
SW. J L Runkle, val & reg	88 45
WW. J Sheffler, val & Reg	62 72
Centre Hall Boro.	
D A Boozer, reg & val	28 83
Howard Boro.	
Hayes Schenck, reg & val	58 75
Milesburg Boro.	
F. G. Mattern, reg & val	57 55
Millheim Boro.	
C. W. Hartman, reg & val	52 72
Philipsburg Boro.	
1W. A H Smith val & reg	86 40
2W D A Paul, val & reg, bal '93	26 60
" " par. rnd'rd	74 39
3W. M G Gray, val & reg	97 98
Unionville Boro.	
Wm Iddings, val & reg	46 16
South Philipsburg Boro.	
Wm Bates, val & reg	27 89
Benner Twp.	
Jas Clark, val & reg	92 22
" " bal, '93	30 20
NP, Geo G Hastings, reg	22 50
SP, John Ishler, reg	27 80
Boggs Twp.	
N P, T Zimmerman, reg	2 00
N P, Harris Poorman, reg	25 00
W P, A C Iddings, reg, bal '93	19 38
W P, Geo Taylor, reg	36 70
E P, J M Parker, reg	25 18
G H Leyman, val	100 43
Burnside Twp.	
Geo Hodollar, val & reg	48 02
College Twp.	
H F McClirk, val	63 02
E P, J F Wasson, reg	2 00
E P W R Houser, reg	26 50
W P, S Slagle, reg	2 00
W P, J L Holmes, reg	28 09
Curtin Twp.	
T S Delong, val & reg	33 53
Peter Robb, Jr, "	26 15
Ferguson Twp.	
E P, C B McCormick, reg, bal '93	23 09
E P, W H Rouse, reg	33 30
W P G B Goheen, reg, bal '93	10 00
W P, J B Goheen, "	8 60
W. P. " "	2 00
W H Fry, val	78 46
Gregg Twp.	
N P, J P Grove, reg, bal '93	8 45
N P, G F Weaver, reg part 1	8 25
W P, J H Goodhart, reg, bal '93	12 74
W P, J I Condo, reg	27 34
E P, J H McCloe reg	25 19
J P Heckman, val	67 77
Haines Twp.	
E P, E M Boone, reg	25 87
W P, H A Acker, reg	32 65
E G Mingle, val	76 81
Halfmoon Twp.	
J C Steveus, val & reg	43 95
Harris Twp.	
J P Weber, val & reg	69 85
Howard Twp.	
N G Pletcher, val & reg, bal '93	21 86
" "	70 82
Huston Twp.	
L C Bullock, val & reg	67 50
Liberty Twp.	
A C Bowes, val & reg, bal '93	20 90
" "	78 20
Marion Twp.	
D C Grove, val & reg	60 58
Miles Twp.	
E P, H Gilbert, reg	2 00
E P, C D Weaver, reg	8 74
M P, J P Frank, reg	21 13
W P, J B Hazel, reg	17 80
D W Hauter val	88 13
Patton Twp.	
H D Lee, val & reg	69 32
Penn Twp.	
W H Ertle, val & reg	67 88
Potter Twp.	
N P, J A Keller, reg, bal '93	20 35
" "	9 90
S P, W W Royer, reg	30 34
val	62 63
Rush Twp.	
N P, Scott Fravell, reg	6 00
N P, J D Gill, reg, part 1	16 10
S P, J W Kerr, reg	18 50
J E Rickard, val	82 05
Snow Shoe Twp.	
EP, J I Yarnell, reg	37 36
W P, Simeon Hazzard, reg	43 18
J A Yeager, val	69 76
Spring Twp.	
N P, J G Dubbs, reg	32 00
S P, John Eisle, reg	3 48
S P, J T Zeigler, reg	40 65
W P, E E Ardery, reg	2 00
W P, Bert Poorman, reg	34 25
M E Riddle, val	69 40
Taylor Twp.	
Vinton Beckwith, val & reg	73 56
Union Twp.	
E P Barton, val & reg	70 57
Walker Twp.	
C S Beck, val & reg, bal '93	13 65
" "	86 25
Worth Twp	
G R Williams, val & reg	64 03—$3468 76

COURT EXPENSES.

Grand jurors, Jany. court		211 80
" April court		248 88
" Aug'st court		238 60
" Nov. court		212 20
Trav. jurors, Jan. court spec'l T		401 80
" " 1st week		612 02
" " 2nd week		408 64
" April court 1t week		546 72
" " 2nd week		461 36
" Aug. court 1st week		603 40
" " 2nd week		450 20
" Nov. court 1st week		632 40
" " 2nd week		430 76
H Hoy, talisman, Jan. T, 1st w'k		4 00
S Hunter, " "		4 00
W H Musser " "		4 00
W A Ishler " April "		4 00
M F Riddle " Nov. "		4 00
E T Tuten " "		4 00
W H Derstine " 2d w'k		4 00
Mich'l Shaffer " "		4 00
George Cox " "		4 00
W T Speer " "		2 00
M S Graham " "		2 00
W A Ishler " "		2 00
J K McFarland " "		2 00
N Bauer " "		2 00
S A Bell " "		6 00
H C Weaver " "		6 00
H I Taylor " "		6 00
John Howley " "		4 00
J T Lucas " "		2 00
S F Foster, court crier		46 00
J L Dunlap, "		80 00
Sim. Haupt, court messenger		160 00
D S Dunham, tipstaff		110 00
Martin Morrison, tipstaff		112 00
Origen Atwood "		126 00
James McMullen "		10 00
Joshua Folk "		10 00
A S & C M Garman, meals jurors	57 00—	6255 80

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

A. G. Morris, lime, etc	1 82
McCalment & Co, yard fertilizer	2 35
Orrin Miller, ks. Rec vault	2 50
D. Mechtley, laying floor Rec vlt.	11 75
J. L. Dunlap, repairs	5 85
Michael Shields, repairs	25
McSully Bros., sundry painting	15 67
E. C. Rowe, chairs for offices	25 50
W. R Brachbill, "	3 75
F. E. Naginey, "	9 25
Elec. Lght Co, lght, lmps & reprs.	250 65
Bellfonte Gas Co, steam heat 7 mo	318 80
Office Specialty Mfg Co furn. for Rec vault	2000 00
C. J. & F. E. Taylor, plumbing	2 25
Joseph Bros. & Co, sundry sup	208 84
H. A. McKee & Bro., sun. hdrwr.	72 37
D. Irvin & Son, "	16 40
Chas. Smith, agt insurance	45 00
H. H. Harshbarger, "	12 00—$3005 00

JAIL EXPENSES

Joseph Bros. & Co. sundry mdse	215 98
J J Gramley, soap, buckets, etc	11 30
M Fauble, clothing for pris'ns	3 00
C M Parish, disinfectants	2 30
L H W'an., filling bed ticks	4 50
Phoenix Plan'g Mill Co. lumber	18 79
H H Harshbarger, ins., renew'l	42 50
Chas. Smith, ins., renewal	42 50
C Schrock, repair'ng bedsteads	71 50
C J & F Taylor, plumbing	8 55
Wm Cutveyhouse, repair'g locks	5 10
Jas Carson, filling bed ticks	2 10
J L Dunlap, carpentering	11 60
A M Grenlinger, carrentering	75
E Brown Jr, wall paper	3 99
McSully Bros, painting etc	2 32
Bellefonte Supply h'se, pipes etc	20 63
E K Rhoads, coal	28 50
H A McKee & Bro, hardware etc	153 04
W B Maitland, rep'ng interior	6 75
Chas Collins, labor	1 50
Orrin Miller, white washing etc	19 00
Dr McEntire, pulling teeth, pr's	2 50
Richard Lutz, carpentering	12 00
Jas Harris & Co, plast's suppl's	11 90
D S Meehtly, cement'g cistern	4 40
Eli Baney, hauling ashes etc	3 25
Bellef'te Gas Co. heat 7 months	364 35
Electric Light Co, light etc	173 41
H J Schad & Bro, plumbing	95 73
E F Garman, blankets for pris's	6 30
Mrs C Solt, washing for prison's	103 28
Jno P Condo, clothing for pris's	14 25
Jno P Condo, filling bed ticks	6 25
A C Mingle shoes for prisoners	3 25
F Wallace, brick, mortar etc	4 75
Lyon & Co, clothing for prison's	4 00— 1436 92

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Amounts paid for sundry printing and advertising.

Centre Magnet	10 00
Keystone Gazette	141 28
Philipsburg Ledger	12 45
Philipsburg Journal	9 10
Millheim Journal	103 46
Bellefonte Republican	25 75
Centre Reporter	182 30
Democratic Watchman	335 00
Bituminous Record	22 00
Centre Democrat	574 80—$1416 14

HOMELESS POOR ACCOUNT.

J B Long, O P Rush twp, exp'ns incident to killing of 4 men in freight wreck	37 00
R M Read, drugs for H Gross & Wm Cahill, indigent miners	3 75
Dr F B Read, medical attend'ce on above injured miners	38 75
P R R Co., fare of Louisa Fiomick to Braddock, Pa	4 64— 84 14

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Jas Harris, col. sub. to tele. ex.	1 50
C Schrock, repairing tools	75
Western U. T. Co., telegraphing	5 23
Adams Ex. Co., sundry charges	23 62
American Ex. Co. "	8 86
Telephone Co, rent etc	78 60
Commercial Stamp co, pads	50
Wm Cuiveyhouse, stamps etc	75
H Y Slitzer, sundry stationery	28 61
Geo T Bisel "	68 10
A Garbrick, ice	21 15
J A Fiedler, p m, pos'ge stamps	27 44
D F Fortney " "	50 94
W G Morrison, rec. Coms. bonds	8 00
H B shaffer, photo, court house	5 00
R T McMonigal, cut, "	14 00
Hough & Hawley, office suppl's	5 10
J Zeller & Son, supplies	16 69
J J Gramley, payment of note	39 00
R Ickoff, sundry drayage	3 75
Eli Baney, "	50
J C Johnson "	60
J Barlett "	3 78
S D Gettig, copying duplicates	12 00
H J Jackson, " catch b'k's etc	41 00
J H McFarland & Co, plates of Comrs. signatures	5 25
S D Ray, coll, water tax 1893	100 00
Wm Jamison, mak'g snow shov'l	75
G T Bush, stationery	1 93
R T Strohm, copying registers	40 28
Bellefonte Supply house, steam repair contract, balance	18 00
W F Murphy's Sons, blank b'ks	15 50
L M Adams, copying registers	32 12
Wm Mann Co, books, blanks etc	109 29
J C Goodhart, copying registers	12 87
G B Goodhart " "	12 88
R F Hunter, paper pur

AARONSBURG.

Interesting News Items from Our Neighboring Town.

For some time one of Noah Leitzell's toes was turning under so that it gave him much trouble in walking; last week the doctors amputated it for him.

Emanuel Wetzel sold the house and lot formerly the Reager homestead, to Billy Korman for $680. Mr. Wetzell goes back again to his farm in the spring.

Harvey Crouse has gone to Somerset county to engage in the mercantile business; he will take his family there in the spring.

Cap. Mingle and family, of Bellefonte, came to town on Saturday evening and remained till Monday afternoon.

The square that Emanuel Wetzel purchased from George Rupp last spring he has sold to Frank Dutwiler for $250.

S. R. Gettig has rented James Holloway's house and will remain in town for at least another year.

Jacob Winkleblech has a dog that has had the same leg broken the third time; the last time it was kicked off by a horse.

The dam at Meyer's mill has been frozen over this winter; something unusual as there are water springs at the head of the dam and it seldom freezes.

For Another Insane Hospital.

The overcrowded condition of the insane hospitals had led to an agitation to erect an additional institution of the character for counties in the central part of Pennsylvania. Clinton county is included in the district. A bill appropriating $300,000 to erect such a building and for the purchase of a farm was introduced in the house by Representative Eaton, of Potter county. The district as outlined in the bill embraces the counties of Potter, Tioga, Clinton, Lycoming, Clearfield, Jefferson, Centre, Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, Bedford, Somerset and Indiana.

The Gum Will Have to Go.

Girls who have formed the unlovely habit of chewing gum are informed on the authority of a famous scientist that it produces face wrinkles running from the nose to the corner of the mouth. The girl who wishes to avoid such wrinkles will stop chewing gum. Probably she would not stop for anything else, but when the choice is between an unwrinkled and a wrinkled face the gum will have to go.

Subject to Income Tax.

The number of individuals and companies in this revenue district of Clinton, Centre and Union counties subject to tax under the new law by reason of their incomes being over $4,000 is as follows. Individuals, 140; corporations, 26; companies, 14.

—A storm coat this weather is almost necessary if you wish to be comfortable. There is a big assortment at Lewins', Bellefonte, and a sale made by him is bound to be satisfactory.

NEW OPENING....

The undersigned is about to occupy his new business stand and will open out an entirely new stock of

Furniture &... ...Wall Paper

Parlor Suits - from $25 up.
8-piece Oak Suits, from $26 up.
Chairs, - from $4 to $10.
Rocking Chairs, $1.40 to $5.00.
Bed Springs and Mattresses correspondingly low.

All goods having been purchased low will be sold at

15 per cent. less than heretofore.

o—o

Goods sold on installments to responsible parties at acceptable terms. Call and see—satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - PA.

CAUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 15, 1895, Joseph McClellan purchased the personal property of David Frantz, of near Linden Hall, 6 horses, all horn cattle, all wagons, sleds, binder, self-rake, together with all other agricultural machinery and implements, also all household and kitchen furniture, all provisions of whatever kind, all grain in the ground, all feed, together with all other personal effects of said David Frantz, and that the same will be left in the care of Harry W. Frantz, at the pleasure of the undersigned. All parties are cautioned against meddling with the property aforesaid in any manner whatever.

ELMER R. McCLELLAN.
Authorized agent for Joseph McClellan.
j-n25-3t

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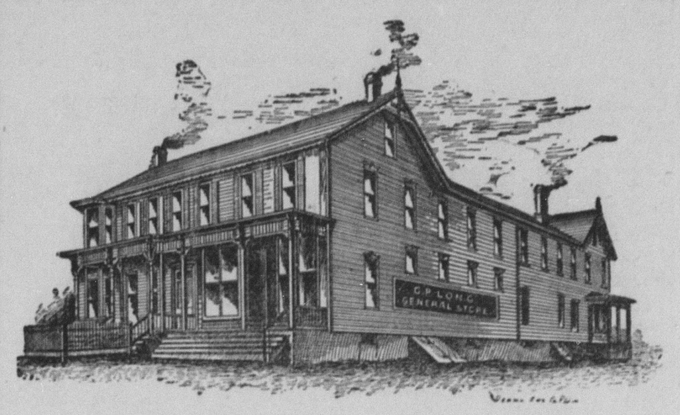

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I will the highest market prices. Bring anything you have in the above line. Call and see or write by return mail. : : : : : : : : : : : : :

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GEORGE MEREDITH, whom more than one good authority has pronounced the greatest of living novelists, has written a strong serial, "The Amazing Marriage," to begin in January.

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novel entitled "The Story of a Play."

IN THE LAND OF DON QUIXOTE will be a series of three sketches illustrated by a number of Daniel Vierge's wonderful drawings.

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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 2 53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.20 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.02 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m., week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.13 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9 45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11 50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M	A M	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 43	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 45 and 7.40 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10.19 a m. 5 02 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m., and 8 00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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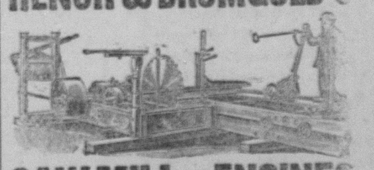

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THE NEWS.

Chief Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers, has arrived in San Francisco to adjust the difficulty between the engineers and the Southern Pacific Railway Company.——A coroner's jury at Butte, Mont., put the responsibility for the loss of life at the recent explosion in that city on the Kenyon Commercial Co., and the Butte Hardware Company. Several millionaires own property in these companies.——Will Ward, the section hand, who killed four men and wounded two others near Millican, twenty miles south of Bryan, Tex., and attempted suicide with morphine, has been lodged in jail at Bryan.——The convention of the woman suffragists was continued in Atlanta, Ga.——Bud Ellis, a farmer of Aurora, Mo., while insane killed his wife, child and himself.——R. R. Lamb and Pat McTigue, who are neighbors and prominent farmers near Russellville, Ky., had a difficulty over a law suit about some land. It resulted in Lamb emptying the contents of a shotgun into McTigue's left side.——Mullihan, Elliott, Roy and Harris, charged with being the lynchers of Barrett Scott, the defaulting ex-treasurer of Holt county, Nebraska, were released on $2,000 bonds by the county judge, who decided that not enough evidence had been produced to warrant charging the prisoners with murder in the first degree.

C. G. Schnellers' frame building at Catasaqua, Pa., used by the Union Foundry and Machine Company as a pattern shop, was destroyed by fire. Schnellers' loss is $2,000, partly insured; the company's loss will reach $30,000.——Chancellor McGill has at the instance of Henry Johnson, of Rahway, N. J., granted a temporary injunction restraining the Johnson Railroad Signal Company from further parting with any of its assets.——Safe robbers rifled the safes in Place Peterson & Co.'s jewelry factory in Providence, R. I., and secured $10,000 worth of gold rings, scrips, diamonds, etc.——Twenty business buildings in Cosicook, Ma., were destroyed by fire.——Warren F. Putnam, ex-president of the Exeter National Bank, of Concord, N. H., who was found guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced to five years in state's prison. His defalcation wrecked the bank.——Mrs. Christian Zindlinger and her twin children were burned to death at their home in Philadelphia.——A deficit of two thousand dollars was discovered in the accounts of ex-Postmaster Phillips, of Burlington, N. J.——Two men were killed and others seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler in Denver.——Moses Avener, one of the A. R. U. defendants, was discharged by Judge Grosscup in Chicago.——Lieutenant Governor Clough was sworn in as Governor of Minnesota.

W. S. Stratton has shipped from the famous Independence Mine, in the Cripple Creek district, one hundred tons of ore, which is expected to yield $1,000,000 at the smelter works in Denver. Some of the ore is rich tellurium, which runs $30,000 in gold per ton.——James McCandless, a former member of the firm of McCandless, Johnson & Co., Pittsburg, died in Philadelphia, in his eighty-first year. Heart disease was the cause of his death.——The shareholders of the defunct Commercial National Bank, of Denver, were notified of an assessment of $100 per share.——While attempting to rescue an employe, John N. Walsh, proprietor of Gaynor's Hotel, at Canal and Adam streets, in Chicago, was killed by an explosion of sewer gas. The workmen were using a candle examining a pipe leakage, when a slight explosion occurred.——Mrs. Louis Sahm committed suicide in Niles, O.——Charles M. Hughes, Jr., ex-cashier of the First National Bank, of Lima, O., was arrested on a charge of misappropriating funds.——Firebugs are again causing uneasiness in Waynesboro, and the fire department of that town has been increased.——Joseph Greenhut, president of the Whiskey Trust, and E. B. Lawrence, a director of the First National Bank, of Chicago, were appointed receivers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, commonly known as the Trust.——The railroad war in the West caused the price of soft coal in Chicago to drop to $2 a ton.——The will of James G. Fair disappeared from the county clerk's office in San Francisco.——Mrs. U. S. Grant received and shook hands with a large number of the members of a Confederate veteran association in Atlanta.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Prince Thoon Kramon Tho, who is likely to be chosen heir to the Siamese throne, is studying at Ascot College, Eng.

Ex-Senator Reagan, of Texas, has again "sacrificed himself to duty" and has accepted his reappointment as a member of the Lone State's Railroad Commission.

Colonel Waring, New York's new street cleaning commissioner; is cleaning the streets, and in order to let no mud increase under his feet worked his force on Sunday. No one seemed to object to this, as the refreshing change in affairs is rather a surprise to the regular New Yorker.

Rev. Edward Davis, of Oakland, Cal., recently illustrated a sermon on "Eternal Judgment" by assuming the character of Richard III. and quoting in a dramatic manner the famous soliloquy in the first scene and also in the fifth act of the play. The preacher's acting was realistic. There was a big audience.

Prince Volkouski's name, as well as that of Nathan Haskell Dole, has been mentioned in connection with the proposed chair in Harvard College to be devoted to the Slavonic tongues. Prince Volkouski is a Russian nobleman who stands high in the estimation of the Imperial Government, a man of some reputation as a philologist, and a warm advocate of the beaurocracy of the empire.

Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, ex-United States Senator, ex-minister to Spain and president of the World's Fair Commission was in Buffalo recently, accompanied by William A. Moore, one of the leading citizens of Detroit. They went to call upon their old college mate, Judge Charles Beckwith. The three entered the University of Michigan nearly 50 years ago, and they have been warm friends from that time to this.

On February 1st salaries of all employes of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad will be reduced 10 per cent. "The reason given for the cut is the falling off in earnings due to the destruction of the orange crop by the freeze. Some of the train men threaten to strike."

OUR FINANCES.

The President Sends a Message to Congress.

BONDS NEEDED AT ONCE.

Business Disaster Should Be Averted at Once—Time for Patriotic Duty—The Retirement of Currency Notes Urged.

To the Senate and House of Representatives,

In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress the consideration of our National finances, and in connection with the subject indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress.

In the mean time the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the Government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the Treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by the Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation.

With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve National success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a needless disregard of sound momentary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation.

Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammelled by the prejudice of partisanship, and with a steadfast administration to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned, and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable protection.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, wide spread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold.

This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or cancelling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs.

Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our Government.

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single Government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the Government, for which gold may be demanded; and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued.

Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties for profit or others see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than three hundred millions of dollars in these notes have already been redeemed in gold and notwithstanding such redemption they are still outstanding.

Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve.

Two issues were made, amounting to $50,000,000 each—one in January, and the other in November. As a result of the first issue, there was realized something more than $58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly $103,000,000 in gold were drawn from the Treasury.

This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than $58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than $69,000,000 of gold have been drawn from the Treasury.

These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of Government obligations, or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention.

More than one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars in gold have been drawn out of the Treasury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or hoarding at home.

While nearly one hundred and three millions of this amount were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about sixty-nine millions, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the Treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repaying the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose.

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high National character.

I cannot see that the differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation.

They have to consider the question of National credit and the consequences that will fall from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of National credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow in action or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

Besides the Treasury notes, which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly $500,000,000 there will fall due in 1904 $100,000,000 in bonds issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly $600,000,000 of four per cent. bonds issued in 1877.

Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our National honor and National solvency demands, we should not destroy, or even imperil, our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of National honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the Congress to give the subject immediate attention.

In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the Government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14.

We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold, to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our Government or our people.

The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing the stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum.

I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most saleable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and Treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be cancelled.

These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by National banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited except bonds outstanding bearing only two per cent. interest, and which sell in the market at less than par.

National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than $10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the Treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be cancelled, and notes of the denomination of $10 and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of $10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under $10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the Treasury, our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the Government to be paid in any other form of money.

I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws, if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition.

They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of National or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest-bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest, and it is still accumulating.

The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constitute the reserve for the payment of those notes, amounted to $70,326,250 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be $9,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895.

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will become.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course.

I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an insurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our declination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every National obligation.

Grover Cleveland.

The Executive Mansion, Jan. 28, 1895.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Riverside Iron works at Benwood, W. Va., was placed in operation in all its departments, affording 5,000 men employment.

The $2,000,000 plant of the Ohio Steel Company, at Youngtown, is to begin operations this week. About 500 men will be employed.

The Buckeye Glass Company, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, yesterday succeeded in getting a number of non-union men past the strikers' pickets and into the works.

About 500 employes of the Union Pacific Railway, between Council Bluffs and Cheyenne, were laid off, and the men at the Sedalia shops were put on half time.

Agents from the new Michigan coal field are said to have offered Ohio miners 85 cents a ton for mining—an advance of 35 cents over the rate paid by the Ohio operators.

It is reported in Chattanooga, Tennessee, that the United Leather Company will move its tannery, the largest in the world from there to Flintstone, Georgia, the cause being heavy taxation.

Two thousand miners employed in the coal mines of St. Clair county, Illinois, are threatening to go on strike for a higher scale of wages, as the scale, it is said, is not equal to that paid in Central and Northern Illinois.

Anarchists Expelled From Switzerland.

Eighteen Italian anarchists of Lugano, one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, who have been engaged in smuggling anarchist literature in Italy, have been expelled from Switzerland.

THE ELBE SUNK.

An Awful Steamship Disaster in the North Sea.

OVER 300 LIVES LOST.

Only Twenty-One Persons Known to Have Been Saved—The Survivors Nearly Frozen—Lifeboats Swamped.

The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, Captain Von Gossel, from Bremen for New York via Southampton, has been sunk in collision with the British steamer Crathie, bound from Rotterdam for Aberdeen. At the time of sending this dispatch the exact loss of life is unknown, but report has it that it was enormous. The disaster occurred before daylight at a point some thirty miles from the Hook of Holland.

The first intimation of the disaster came from Lowestoft, Suffolk, one of the chief English fishing ports. Late in the afternoon a dispatch was received from that place saying that it was reported there that a Tran-Atlantic line steamer had been sunk in the North sea, and that the loss of life was very great. The first dispatches stated that there had been 350 persons on the Elbe, and that only nineteen had been saved, the rescued having been landed at Lowestoft by fishing smacks.

Later dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company and to Lloyd's confirmed the report of the loss of the steamer, and still later it was learned that the Crathie, the steamer that sunk the Elbe, had put into Maasluis, Holland, in a damaged condition. She reported that she had been in collision with an unknown ocean steamer.

Toward evening the agents in London of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company received the following cable message: "Most deplorable news from Lowestoft. It states Elbe sunk through collision six in the morning. Boat No. 3, with Third Officer Stallburgh, Purser Weser, Engineer Neussell and nineteen persons, landed at Lowestoft. No further news so far."

When the news of the disaster became generally known through the medium of the tickers of the Exchange Telegraph Company in the clubs and places of public resort the excitement was intense. Cable dispatches were at once forwarded to the principal European cities, and soon a flood of return dispatches were received asking for further information, which at that time it was impossible to obtain.

The agents of the company did everything possible to learn all the facts, and as soon as any new information was received it was at once cabled to the various European capitals.

The dispatches from Germany show that the news caused the greatest excitement and sorrow, most all the officers and crew of the lost steamer and a majority of the passengers being Germans.

It was at first hoped that the reports of the disaster had been exaggerated and that most, if not all, of the passengers and crew had escaped either by means of the ship's boats or by being picked up by passing vessels.

But as time wore on it was apparent that the first reports of the sinking of the steamer had minimized the horrors of the disaster. Many dispatches were forwarded to Maasluis to the commander of the steamer Crathie, asking him if he had rescued any of the Elbe's passengers. However, no answers were received to these dispatches and the belief grew that the Crathie after the accident had rather sought her own safety than to rescue the people on the doomed Elbe.

One report has it that there were about 400 persons on the Elbe, 240 of whom were passengers, 160 officers and crew and a number of cattlemen who were returning to the United States.

THE COLLISION.

From the details now at hand it is learned that the Elbe was proceeding along at her usual rate of speed and keeping the ordinary lookouts. The night was dark, but there was no gale. Suddenly the forward lookout on the E be reported to the officer on deck that the lights of a steamer were close aboard over the port bow.

Before the course of the Elbe could be changed so as to sheer her off from the approaching steamer the latter struck her just abaft the engine-room, going through her plates as though they were paste-board, and sticking her nose almost through the hull of the Elbe. For a time the Crathe held the Elbe on her nose, but then her engines were reversed and she backed out of the aperture she had made. As she did so the water rushed into the Elbe in a torrent and she began immediately to settle.

The most energetic efforts on the part of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to find any additional survivors of the disaster to the Elbe have proved unsuccessful, and it is probable that the twenty persons landed at Lowestoft, on the northeastern corner of Suffolk county, England, are all that are now living of those who were on board the Elbe when she was in collision with the British steamer Crathie in the North sea.

The officers of the North German Lloyd have given for publication the following figures as the total number of persons on board the Elbe:

First-cabin passengers	15
Second cabin	33
Steerage	137
Officers and crew	149
Total....on board	334
Rescued	20
Lost	314

Miss Kate Field, the well-known Washingtonian, and George Riddle, the elocutionist, who are the niece and nephew of Mrs. H. Sanford, of Newport, R. I., are contesting the latter's will, Mrs. Sanford having left a large slice of her estate to a friend.

M. Earnest Carnot, the second son of the late President of France, has been elected to represent his father's old constituency.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thirty-Eight Day.—The reading of President Cleveland's message on the financial situation formed the most interesting feature of the United States Senate. Most of the day was taken up by the passage of the House bill, with Senate amendments, disapproving an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians, providing for their removal from Colorado to Utah.

Thirty-Ninth Day.—President Cleveland's financial message has again started the currents of sentiment on the financial question in the Senate. Mr. Manderson, of Nebraska, presented a compromise plan. In replying, Mr. Teller, of Colorado, made the significant declaration that no such compromise legislation could be effected at this session of Congress.

Fortieth Day.—In the United States Senate much feeling was expressed in the discussions on the financial question. Mr. Sherman urged the Senate to take the subject from the Finance Committee, where the task of framing a bill, he declared, was hopeless, by reason of a tie. Mr. Sherman arraigned the advocates of free silver for pushing their demands to the point of paralyzing legislation. He asserted that the present emergency could readily be met by issuing bonds of such simple and convenient form that they would be taken by the people as well as the banks, thus bringing the great labor savings in the savings banks to the rescue of the government.

Forty-First Day.—In the Senate the financial question was discussed at length. It was also injected into the District Appropriation bill. Those participating in the debate were Messrs Gorman, Chandler, Piatt, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich. Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution declaring the election of Mr. Martin (Democrat, of Kansas) to have been illegal. A parliamentary question arose in connection with the resolution, which resulted in an appeal from a decision of the chair being laid on the table.

Forty-Second Day.—The financial question again came before the United States Senate as an incident to the consideration of the pending District of Columbia Appropriation Bill, and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, gave the warning that he would see to it that, so far as the present session of Congress was concerned, there should be no hasty or weak financial legislation on the lines now proposed. Most of the day was given to the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, without completing it.

HOUSE.

Thirty-Eighth Day.—In the House of Representatives the President's message was read immediately after that body convened. There was a slight skirmish over its reference and that of the administration bill which Mr. Springer introduced, but both were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Thirty-Ninth Day.—A special order was invoked in the House of Representatives to bring the bill to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential duty imposed by the new Tariff law on sugars imported by bounty-paying countries, and it was passed without amendment by a vote of 239 to 31. A series of amendments—two offered by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Hopkins looking to retaliation in case Germany refused to admit our meat products after the repeal of the differential.

Fortieth Day.—The House of Representatives took up the bill to fund the debt due the government from the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads with three per cent. fifty year bonds. A special order was brought in giving yesterday and today for debate, but the opposition to it was so intense and determined that a compromise was forced, by which the time for debate was extended one day. Mr. Reilly, the chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, consumed most of the remainder of the day with the opening argument in favor of the measure, which included history of the roads and their indebtedness, an explanation of the bill, and the advantages which would accrue to the government in the event of its passage.

Forty-First Day.—The House devoted six hours to debate on Pacific Railroad Funding bill. Those who participated in the discussion were Messrs Powers, of Vermont, and Mr. Lockwood, of New York, in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Boatner, of Louisiana, Snodgrass, of Tennessee, and Cooper, of Wisconsin, in opposition to it.

Forty-Second Day.—The personal encounter between Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Heard, of Missouri, who has been a member of the House for ten years, overshadowed in importance all else that occurred in the House of Representatives. Mr. Heard attempted to cut off Mr. Breckinridge, who wanted to speak on the Hawaiian resolution, by demanding the previous question, and the two got into a quarrel in which insulting words were used. Breckinridge struck at Heard, but the two were separated. Afterwards both apologized, and the matter was stricken from the record. An hour was devoted to debate on the Pacific Railroad bill.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

The American Hotel at Florence, Ala., was destroyed by fire. No lives were lost.

The Red River line steamer Nat. F. Dotch, struck a snag and sank fourteen miles below Alexandria, La. No lives were lost.

Two children of John Raybeck, at Dayton, Key., were killed by the explosion of a car of coal oil, and a third was fatally burned.

Brownlee & Co.'s saw mill at Deoray, Michigan, was wrecked by a boiler explosion and Frank Collain, the engineer was killed.

Mrs. Mary Hoop, a widow, and her 3-year-old child were found frozen to death at Warsaw, Ind. They lived in a single room, and when found were without fuel.

Myrtle Towsend, aged 18; Elsie Hughes, 13, and George Crosby, 18, while skating at Green Bay, near Fort Madison, Iowa, broke through the ice and were drowned.

A tornado struck Covington, Tenn., blew off the top of the court house and demolished a dozen residences and a score of barns and outhouses. The damage is $50,000.

A rear-end collision occurred on the East River Bridge, near the Brooklyn side in which three passengers were injured, one seriously. Traveling was suspended for an hour and a half and the footways and wagon roads were packed with pedestrians.

William Killoy and George Gates, of Fair Haven, died of exhaustion at Lake Saltonstall, near New Haven, Conn., while attempting to make their way through the broken ice. Their frozen bodies were discovered lying near the edge of the Lake. They had been fishing and broke through the ice.

A large section of scaffolding surrounding the top stories of Fort Dearborn building, a 12-story building in course of erection in Chicago, was blown across the street by a violent gust of wind, smashing the plate glass windows of several stores and injuring eight pedestrians, one of them, H. H. Erwin, fatally.

A dispatch from Tell City, Ind., says that the complete report regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the steamer State of Missouri, place the loss of life at 18. This includes the cabin crew, the carpenter, one passenger from Pittsburg and one from Barfield. The five lady passengers were saved. Five roustabouts were lost.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The Jeddo Tunnel Case was decided in favor of the tunnel company at Wilkes-Barre.

The House amended the Gobin resolution so as to provide for separate investigations of Norristown and Wernersville Asylums.

Farmers met at Johnstown and decided to prosecute foreign building associations for defrauding them.

President Judge Taylor, of Franklin county, was indicted for murderous assault.

Colonel McClure delivered an eulogy on Governor Curtin at Harrisburg.

Opponents of Luzerne County's division will carry their cause to the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Committee on Vice and Immorality at Harrisburg it was decided to appoint committees to investigate the charges against Norristown and Wernersville Asylums.

The runners and drivers in the Prospect Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Wilkes-Barre went out on a strike.

Two men were killed and two fatally injured in mining accidents near Wilkes-Barre.

The Board of Trade of Wilkes-Barre met and passed resolutions condemning the Quay county project.

Republicans and Democrats at Hazleton and other towns in the State held nominations for borough and township officers.

Cashier Stone, of the wrecked Olyphant Band, the self-confessed embezzler, was released from jail on $5,000 bail.

Both houses of the Legislature met at Harrisburg and held evening sessions. Senator Penrose declared his opposition to the Porter bill reducing the number of Councilmen in cities of the first class. A bill was introduced in the Senate appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of navigable rivers in the State.

Peter and Michael Judge, of Pottstown, received probably fatal wounds at that place during a fight with a gang of Italians.

The Olyphant Trust Company Savings Bank, at Olyphant, closed its doors by order of the State Superintendent of Banking. Later the trust company made an assignment and Cashier Stone was arrested on a charge of embezzlement and forgery.

It is reported that the famous Jeddo Tunnel injunction cases will be settled this week and the injunction withdrawn by the farmers of Butler Valley.

The First United Presbyterian Church at Wilkinsburg, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000.

The total abstinence societies of the Scranton Roman Catholic Diocese met at Freeland and decided to ask the Legislature to establish a whiskey cure hospital.

The purchase of Esherite church building by the United Evangelical Association still continues in the vicinity of Bellefonte.

Walter Harvey made an attempt to murder his sister-in-law, at West Chester, by shooting.

THE MAFIA AGAIN.

Reported Activity of the Infamous Society at New Orleans.

The Italian Mafia has again begun operations in New Orleans. The murder of the Italian Tony Chiesi, of Chicago, in the Italian quarter, was followed by a letter from the Mafia to one of the wealthiest Italians in the city, demanding $2,000 on pain of assassination. Chiesi was murdered to wipe out a debt which he had against two members of the dread association, one of whom had just served a term in the penitentiary. The murderers fled to Thibodeaux, about seventy miles from the city, and have so far eluded capture.

The letter demanding money was addressed to a Monteleone, a large shoe manufacturer, and one of the wealthiest Italians in the city. The letter demanded that he go to Donaldsonville, in the same section of the State as Thibodeaux, and place $2,000 behind a tree in the woods, which would be known by a red rag hanging from one of the limbs.

It stated that the woods would be closely watched, and advised that no police be brought to the scene. It threatened assassination in case the police were notified.

Monteleone was very much frightened, but finally decided to place the matter in the hands of the police and appeal for protection.

The police and better class of people think it is a genuine letter, and that the Mafia which has been silent since the uprising of 1891, has again sprung into existence.

The Mafia is a secret oath-bound society, whose members are pledged, on pain of death, to obey any order of their superior officers and to execute any death sentence passed by the society.

The high-handed course of this society, which was charged with the assassination of Chief of Police David C. Hennessy, who had been active in prosecuting its members, led to an uprising of the people of New Orleans on Saturday, March 13, 1891. A band of citizens went to the county jail and took therefrom eleven Sicilian prisoners and executed them. The uprising was precipitated by the failure of a jury to convict, notwithstanding clear evidence of participation on the part of the prisoners in the assassination of Chief Hennessy.

KILLED IN A COMEDY.

A Pistol Pointed in Amateur Theatricals Proved to Be Loaded.

News of a sensational tragedy enacted in Chambers county, Alabama, just across the Georgia line, has reached Lagrange. A. T. Davidson was killed by his brother Will. The two, with their sister, Mrs. Jones, and a Mrs. West, went from Lafayette, their home, to Daviston, to give a musical entertainment.

The two Adams boys were giving a comedy in which a pistol was to figure. William drew the pistol at the proper time and pulled the trigger. He was horrified to see his brother drop, and when it became known that he was dead there was great consternation. No one seemed to know how the pistol became loaded. The boys are of a prominent family in Lafayette.

IN THE SUNSHINE.

Ah! we never miss the sunshine
Till the storm clouds roll apace,
And we never miss the dear love
Till we see the cold dead face;
And our hearts are seldom melted
Till the voice is hushed and still,
Of the loved one we have walked with
Up the pathway of life's hill!

Let us linger in life's sunshine
Till the last glad ray departs,
Let the twilights and the dawnings
Link the closer trusting hearts;
Then each morrow will be brighter
For the sunshine that hath been,
And life's burden be the lighter
For the sympathies between.

Oh! to speak some words of kindness
In the ear of human woe
Is like eyes to stony blindness
Of the groping ones below;
So the touch of tender fingers
On the throbbing brow of pain
Is the sweet of life that lingers
Ere we turn to earth again!
—John Imri. in Canadian Magazine.

Hans Brynjulson's Mortgage.

BY WILLIAM WALLACE COOK.

A Dakota night.

At the north the coteaux upheave their gleaming shoulders in the moonlight, while from their feet the prairie, wrapped in mysterious shadows, rolls away to the south and vanishes among the ghostly stars.

Midway between the coteaux and the southernmost shadows there is a marsh through whose sedges the night wind sighs fitfully; and the frogs, from their reedy haunts, croak a hoarse accompaniment.

For Hans Brynjulson, smoking in the door of his "shack," and looking out over the moonlit plain and coteaux, there is but one word in the heart, one song on the lips of nature.

Christina!

Well, indeed, did Hans remember her braids of golden hair—her sparkling eyes—the fair beauty of her northern face.

They had parted—but that was long ago.

"You will make your fortune in America, Hans. Be brave. I will come when you want me. God be with you, my dear one!"

Not a day passed but these words leaped from the memory to the heart of Hans Brynjulson. They were oftener on his lips than were his prayers. Perhaps they were more fervently uttered.

But had Hans really made his fortune?

The small sum brought with him from the old country had been spent in paying his passage to Dakota; in making the necessary filings on his homestead; in building his little shack, and frugally furnishing it; in procuring horses and a few farm implements, and in buying seed with which to plant the newly broken ground.

What was the result?

The first year the dreaded southwest wind scorched and withered a field almost ready for the reaper, but he saved enough grain to plant the land again. The second year, crops were backward. Harvest time was thrown so far into the fall that the wheat was "nipped" by frost and shriveled and blackened in the husk. The third year—what Wells county pioneer will not remember that?—crops were beaten to the ground by hail.

How had Hans contrived to keep body and soul together during these years of trial?

By mortgaging his possessions. His claim, his horses, his farming implements—everything—had been laid under contribution to tide him over the hard times.

It was in August of "the year that brought the hail"—so runs Wells county chronology—that Hans sat smoking in the door of his shack and looking off into the purple shadows. In his hands he held a letter. It was dark and he could not read it—but this was unnecessary. He had conned it word for word until he could have recited it by note.

The letter was from Christina. She told her lover, in simple words, that she could not remain away from him longer. A longer absence, for her, was worse than death. Surely, her willing hands would prove a mighty factor in his hard life. The meanest drudgery at his side and for him would be happiness for her. The Stockholm sailed on the 1st of December for New York. Could he not send her money to pay her passage? If so, she would come third class all the way. God bless him for the faithful lover that he was!

Poor Hans!

He had never written Christina of his heroic struggle with fate. She knew, indeed, that he was battling with misfortune, but he never wrote her how completely wretched his situation had become.

What should he do now? Tell her all? Explain that he had not a penny he might call his own?

No, no. His heart rebelled against such a course. Fair, loyal Christina! He would send her the passage money. But where was he to get it?

He started suddenly to his feet. The moonbeams, striking his haggard face, wreathed it with a strange beauty.

"Ay skall do't," he murmured in broken English; "ay skall see Messer Yonson in da mornin'!"

"Say, do you know what that 'ere crazy Swede from Pony Gulch has been up to?"

Chris Larkin, the blacksmith, dropped the head of his hammer on the anvil and supported himself on the handle with his bared, sinewy arms as he addressed this sentence to Cal Higgins, a farmer.

"What now?" asked Higgins. "blamed if that chap ain't allus doin' somethin' to set my teeth on aige. What's the latest?"

"Gone an' mortgaged himself to Lawyer Johnson for $100."

"Tain't possible!"

"T'is, too—but it can't be legal."

"Legal nothin'! But what can you expect of Johnson? He don't know the first prinseeples of law—that feller. I'll take my afferdavit he can't tell a search warrant from a bale of hay. He drew up a mortgage on my bay steer, once, an' how did he describe that steer? Listen to this, Chris: One bay steer, mejum hight, branded with star on lef' for'ard shoulder with a brass knob on one weighin' twelve-hundr'd pound. Huh! him a lawyer."

"Pretty heavy knob on one steer," laughed Larkin, "But about this other business. S'pose the Swede can't pay up when the mortgage is due?"

"Johnson'll, foreclose, I s'pose."

"What good'l that do him. He can't sell the Swede."

"Might bid him in for the 'mount of the mortgage," said the practical farmer.

"Then he'd own the Swede, hey?"

"More'n likely. Then he c'd hire the Swede out by the day, ye see, an' git his money back in that way."

"Yes, but there's no one to hire him by the day—times is too allfired hard for a man to earn his own bread, say nothin' of hirin' some one else."

"Well, mebbe. When's the mortgage due?"

"New Year's day."

"What did the Swede want the money for?"

"Dunno. He went over to the post office, bought a money order an' sent away ev'ry plagued cent!"

"Don't that beat all!" exclaimed Higgins, disgustedly; "that's jest like them Swedes. Some fool speckerlation, I'll bet a copper."

* * * * *

In the nooks and crannies of Wells county there was a bare suggestion of snow—the first light fall of the season, blown into sheltered places and clinging to existence by grace of the zero weather. The white flakes were unusually backward, that year, in taking possession of the country and the settlers shook their heads forebodingly as they spoke of a "green Christmas" and a "fat churchyard."

"Don t worry, Chris," remarked the conductor of the passenger train that had thundered up to the station, "we'll have a regular bender to make up for this. When the snow comes, it'll be on us all in a heap—see if it ain't. What's the matter, my man?"

The last words were spoken to Hans Brynjulson, who had touched the conductor on the arm.

"Ay been lo'kin' f'r mae little Christina by dees train, but Ay can't see her, no place—" began poor Hans.

His voice quivered—probably because of the cold, for he was thinly clad.

"Is she your wife?" asked the conductor, in a kindly voice, for the haggard face of the man touched him.

Hans colored deeply.

"Ah," went on the conductor, with a laugh, "some girl from the states that you're going to marry! No—there were no passengers for Sykeston."

Hans turned with a sigh.

The postmaster was walking off with the mail pouch, and the forlorn Swede followed.

He had a vague thought that the mail pouch might contain some news for him.

Half an hour later the letters and parcels had been assorted and the postmaster began distributing them to the waiting throng.

"Here's something for you, Hans," called the postmaster, and the pale faced man who had been lingering near the door, doubtful but expectant, started forward with a smile and an outstretched hand.

That handwriting! The letter was from Christina!

The envelope was hastily torn open and a pair of happy blue eyes began perusing the text. Suddenly, the happy light vanished from the face, Hans Brynjulson's limbs grew rigid and he lurched over against the counter with a moan of anguish.

So full of grief was that low sob that every man at once looked up.

Hans Brynjulson was seen to stagger through the door.

"What's the matter with the Swede?" asked Cal Higgins.

"Bad news, I guess," replied the postmaster.

English words, even in a free translation, are powerless to catch the pathetic vein that ran through Hans Brynjulson's letter, but here are its contents, done into his own language:

On board S. S. Stockholm, Dec. 10.
My Dear One:

When you read this, my faithful love, she who writes it will be with you—but in the spirit. I am to die, the ship's doctor says, and I thank God that I have the strength to send you the last word. I would that Our Heavenly Father had spared me to work for you, but, since this is impossible, work doubly hard for yourself. Be brave, dear Hans, for my sake. Be patient and you will be fortunate. God tempers the wind to His stricken children and He will not forget thee, my darling. My strength ebbs fast—a last farewell. CHRISTINA.

As the shades of evening crept over the sky and brought out, one by one, the cold, clear cut stars, the words of a Christmas carol floated through the doors of the little Sykeston church and settled, like so many spirits of peace, over the quiet village.

As the last bar of the song died away its cadence was broken by a discordant groan.

A moment later as Lawyer Johnson with his wife and little daughter came out of the church, he nearly stumbled over the form of a man lying prone upon the ground.

Bending down, the lawyer peered into the man's face.

"Why," he exclaimed, "it's Hans Brynjulson!"

"Let him lie where he is," said Mrs. Johnson; "he's drunk, no doubt."

"Well, drunk or sober," replied her husband, "if he lies here he'll freeze."

"Then let him," came the answer. "What is it to you, Silas?"

"It means a hundred dollars to me," said the lawyer, grimly; "Ah, he's reviving."

Hans sat up and looked around him fearfully.

"Come, come, my man," muttered Johnson; "don't you know where you are?"

"Messer Yonson?" returned Hans, interrogatively.

"Yes, yes; get up and follow us. You'll freeze to death lying there. You mustn't freeze, you know. It wouldn't be treating me fair. You understand why, eh?"

Hans nodded.

"Then come along," said the lawyer, taking his wife's arm and starting on, "you can sleep in my barn to-night."

The day after New Year's dawned with a calm that would have been foreboding, had not unusual weather so far marked the winter in Wells county.

Little Bessie Johnson went to school in the morning and she had been gone from home an hour when a black cloud, rifted with wind, appeared in the northwest. Like a great ominous banner, battle scarred and brushing its ragged streamers across the sky, the cloud came on with racehorse speed.

The weather was cold, but grew rapidly colder.

A fine, driving sleet was borne on ahead of the cloud, like a gusty herald armed with millions of torturing needles.

And then came the blast in all its fury. Helter skelter, here and there, blew the wild flakes; rushing around the corner of Lawyer Johnson's house with an angry roar, the bits of snow played hide and seek among the eaves and then skurried away in the mad gambols of a whirlwind.

The blizzard had set in for good and the flakes that tumbled so playfully in the air were likely to settle to earth and form a white shroud for the luckless pioneer caught in their confusing meshes.

"Goodness me, Silas," said Mrs. Johnson, turning from the window, "I can't see a yard away. What will become of Bessie?"

"She'll be all right—don't worry. The teacher will not let the scholars leave the school house until the blizzard is over."

"But she might. Oh, Silas, if she should!"

"But our teacher is a sensible young woman, Susan. I'd take my oath that she'll keep the children in the school house."

Fears, however, if long enough persisted in, will shake the stoutest confidence.

Thus it was with the lawyer, and when, some moments later, his wife suggested that Hans be sent to the school house to see if Bessie was there, he consented.

Lawyer Johnson knew that Hans was imperiling his life—but what significance was that when the anxiety of Mrs. Johnson was trembling in the balance?

Hans was called in from the shed and given his commission. He bowed his head, buttoned his thin coat tightly around him and laid his hand on the door knob.

"Hans."

He halted and turned back.

The lawyer was holding in his hands a great fur coat.

"Put this on!"

This offer might have been made out of kindness of heart, awakened in the eleventh hour; or it might have been the result of proper business precaution.

Hans did not stop to give the matter thought.

Slipping into the coat he left without a word.

He never returned.

Reaching the school house in safety, he found it occupied by the teacher and a few frightened pupils. But Bessie Johnson was not there.

At the first appearance of the cloud in the northwest the girl had persisted in a determination to start home. The teacher had not made a very serious attempt to thwart that resolve, feeling, perhaps, that she would have ample time to cover the distance before the storm came.

Hans Brynjulson received the information without comment, and once more vanished into the storm.

Of what he did after this absolutely nothing is known. The lawyer's daughter could not tell. She started home, she said, was overtaken by the storm and finally grew bewildered. Struggling vainly for what seemed an interminably long time, she had finally sunk senseless and exhausted into the snow.

When found she was snugly wrapped in the lawyer's fur coat, while a pair of thin, rigid arms folded her close as though to protect her from the drifting flakes.

It required strength to force asunder those stiff, protecting arms, and when the snow was brushed from Hans Brynjulson's icy face, congealed tears were found in the eyelashes and about the mouth—mystery unsolvable—there hovered a smile. Happiness crowned with tears!

Perhaps they were tears of joy; perhaps the boisterous winter winds became summer zephyrs in the ears of Hans Brynjulson and whispered to him the word, "Christina, Christina;" perhaps this also was the burden of the snowflakes as they rustled down over him and wove their spotless woof into the weft of his life.

No one may know this, however. It is written down in no earthly record and is not for mortal eyes.

But Lawyer Johnson caused it to be duly known that Hans Brynjulson had cancelled his mortgage and it was Mrs. Johnson's own hand that gave the document to the fire.

BUFFALO SKINS SCARCE.

Robes Now Made of Wolf, Raccoon and Fox Fur.

"Buffalo skins?" said a clerk at a fur store in answer to an inquiry by a Sun reporter. "They are practically out of the market. No new ones come in now and the few that we have on hand are old ones that find their way to the furrier's. The price of a good buffalo skin is from $50 to $60. They used to be made extensively into fur coats for driving and rough winter traveling, but such a coat now is rarely seen except in out of the way northern localities, where many old ones are still in use. Raccoon skins have taken the place of buffalo skins in the making of overcoats, but the fur coat is not much used now anywhere except in Minnesota and the British dominions. There is some demand for fur linings, for which mink and Persian lamb are used, and sometimes Hudson Bay sable, which costs from $400 to $1,000 for a coat. As you will readily infer, the buffalo driving robe has become scarce and valuable. The gray wolf skins are more abundant.

"For robes and for ladies' furs the skin of the wolverine, of foxes of all kinds, raccoons, the Australian opossum of a smooth mouse gray tint, and the young kangaroo, all furnish material. Almost every thing in the way of fur may be used for boas and muffs. Here are some old skins from the Czar's dominions used in trimmings and linings; the Russian hamster, a kind of marmot yellowish brown of color, with the under part black; and the Siberian squirrel, gray, with a white underside. These are some furs used in trimming," and he pointed out, in an array of samples hanging against the wall, the skins of the wolverine, of a rich light brown; the stone marten, bluish brown; the Persian lamb, of a natural black; the astrakhans, krimmer and pinhead; the badger, a beautiful silver gray with black dashes; and the fisher, a rare fur, a little darker than sable.

"This bison's head is worth $160," he went on. "These heads of the moose, deer and caribou are merely ornamental features of our place, for the skins scarcely come in our line of stock. But they are worth looking at. Notice the moose's magnificent antlers and that peculiar protuberance above his muzzle. There in the caribou's antlers observe the flat, shovellike prongs that push straight out from their base in front of his forehead. These he uses as shovels to dig away the snow from the plants and mosses he feeds on. He is the American reindeer, fitted to get his living at all seasons in the far north. Look at his muzzle, how it is protected from the cold by fine white hair completely covering it down to the lips. It is the only animal I know of that has this peculiarity.

"We have no head of the musk ox, but here is the skin of one which is rare," and the clerk held up a skin, somewhat larger than a large sheep skin, covered with long hair, deep brown in color, beneath which was a wool exceedingly thick and fine. Upon the back, between the shoulders, was a natural spot of lighter tint. "This skin is worth $65 for a rug," he said. "It came from the Arctic regions—Northern Asia, I think."

Magic in India.

Some recent travelers who have seen the magicians of India have reported that the skill of these jugglers has been overrated, and that their tricks are really less wonderful than they have been said to be. But Mr. Kellar, who is himself a sleight of hand expert, thinks differently. He says that the Hindoo wizards perform tricks that he can neither duplicate nor understand, so marvelous are they. This is what he relates of one whom he saw at the Chuddermunzil club at Lucknow:

"He took a board and placed it on four glass goblets, thus elevating it from the floor. A youngster sitting on the board was requested to place his hands together, palms up; then the juggler took a glass of water and poured it into the outstretched hands of the boy. In the meantime the boy had been mesmerized, and his attention was fixed on a point indicated by the magician. Gradually the water turned green in color and then developed into a jelly which increased in density until it became as solid as a stone. Out of the center of this there appeared the head of a snake, which gradually developed until in the place of the water there appeared a hissing reptile. I was amazed, I can assure you, but the trick was not yet completed. Hitting the reptile upon the head with his wand the juggler took it up carefully and placed it back in the glass. As we looked it became transformed into a jelly, which in turn melted into a greenish colored water. Clearer and clearer became the fluid until it was of its original color, and then the juggler placed it to his lips and drank the entire contents. That was the most wonderful trick I ever saw performed, and it is as mysterious to me to-day as it was then.

BAFFLES AMERICANS.

Roquefort the Only Cheese They Cannot Imitate.

It is said that Roquefort is the oldest cheese known. Pliny mentions it in his works, while Rabelais, when he wrote that hackneyed phrase, original with him, "The moon is made of green cheese," must certainly have had his mind on that tongue biting product of goats' milk.

Roquefort is the one caseous conglomeration that American imitative artists in this line have found absolutely impossible to produce with any degree of success; and if the method of making it, as practiced on its native heath, is considered, this is not surprising.

The village of Roquefort is located in a deep and narrow gorge, with high precipitous walls of limestone on either side, but holding within its embrace a valley of prodigal fertility. Here gambols that black but not fragrant goat from whose lacteal secretions this great delicacy is wrought. The milk is first heated almost to a boiling point and then set aside. In the morning this is reheated to a temperature of 98 degrees and mingled with that morning's milk for coagulation. When the curd has been cut into strips with a wooden chopping knife and the whey poured off it is worked very much like a butter puddle of the present period. By the hands of the milkmaids it is pressed into moulds with perforated bottoms to let off the superfluous whey. Usually a thin layer of moldy bread is placed between the layers of curd, the object being to hasten the ripening by supplying artificially the green mold peculiar to this brand of cheese. This bread is usually made just before Christmas, of about equal parts of summer and winter barley with a large proportion of sour dough and a little vinegar. The moldiness which this produces is not sufficiently apparent for the taste of the average Parisian connoisseur, unless it is kept for at least three months, and the chemical action is hastened by heat. When the maker is satisfied that it is moldy enough the caseous matter is ground by means of hand graters worked together much in the same manner as a pair of horse brushes are secured upon the hands. Then it is sifted and moistened with water and kept from contact with the air by the use of large hermetically sealed cans.

These cans are next placed in caves and fissures of the limestone walls of the village, and even sometimes in rude vaults constructed of bricks in the caves, the ripening being carried on by the cold currents of air which are met with the whole year round, those caves in which the air blows from south to north being said to yield much the better cheese.

These cheeses are often kept for several years, after being, during that period, resprinkled with salt and pricked with a thousand pinholes, which accelerate the forming of the green mold when the air circulates through them.

When the American started to make Roquefort cheese he tried to do it with cow's milk. This latter was treated in much the same manner as is the black goats' milk of the town of Roquefort. The thousands of minute holes were pricked by a machine worked by foot power. The soft breezes of the Alps and Pyrenees were wanting, so a blowing apparatus was set up to supply artificial draught. The result was a failure, and, although to day one can find American Roquefort upon the market, nobody would care to purchase it more than once as a substitute for that made in the country that gave it birth.

Cat Racing.

Down at Panama the great holiday game is cat racing. In several of the gardens there are houses or sheds, about 100 yards long, and in the center of these are boarded off spaces like a bowling alley, but wider. From end to end of each of these are stretched tightly ten thin steel wires, and at the extreme end of each is a number, which on being touched flies up. When the races take place each cat is fitted with a leather collar, at the top of which is an eyelet, through which is threaded one of the wires, so that each wire has one cat on it. Firecrackers are attached to the tail of each cat and fired simultaneously. The cats give a despairing howl and rush away in the only direction possible, namely, straight ahead, guided by the wire. The further they go the steadier the crackers explode and the faster the poor cats fly, until one of them passes under the wire, or rather the eccentric which works the numbers and sends up the winning signal. Some of the cats have split second records, but they cannot be worked very often or they lie down and let the fireworks have all the fun.

Intelligent Teams.

The Electrical World, of New York, tells this story: "A team pulling a loaded farmer's wagon on the way to the Wallabout market went slowly along the car tracks in Broadway, Brooklyn, the other night. The driver was asleep. A car came up behind the wagon. The motorman pounded the gong vigorously. The team turned out of the tracks, while the driver kept on slumbering. When the car passed the team returned to the tracks. 'You can see that every night,' said a policeman. 'The teams are just as intelligent as the driver himself. When once the farmer reaches Broadway, and he knows he has an intelligent team, he feels safe and goes to sleep. The horses know the ring of the trolley cars, and know just what it means.'"

Could Not Walk

Rheumatism in Hips & Back

Eyesight Affected but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures All.

"I was troubled with pains in my back and hips. My eyes swelled so that I could not see for two or three days at a time. I became so I could not walk at times. The rheumatism had such a hold on me I never expected to get well. At last I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped my appetite and before the second was all gone my back was a great deal better and the pains had left my hips. I have now taken over five bottles and I am as well and as

Mrs. Marion A. Burns
West Gardner, Mass.

Free From Rheumatism

as if I had never been afflicted with it. I shall continue to use Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

for I believe I owe my life to its use." Mrs. M. A. Burns, West Gardner, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25 cents.

Silver Fox Fur Comes High.

Next to the sea otter, for clothing purposes, the fur of the silver fox brings the highest price, and in this case the Russians are the principal buyers. The silver fox is one of the most precious denizens of the Hudson Bay territory, and as much as £120 has been paid for a single fine skin. The silver fox, however, is really not silvery, and has only a few white hairs mixed with his black ones—indeed, the most highly prized skins are entirely black. The principal use of these skins is for the collars of cloaks of Russian ladies.

ON THE ROAD to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, ir regularities and kindred maladies.

"FALLING OF WOMB."

Mrs. Frank Campfield, of *East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb — inflammatory and bearing-down sensations and the doctors all said they could not cure me.

Mrs. Campfield.

Twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

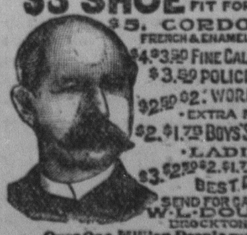
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 7.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

REBUILDING SALE, . . .

. . JAN. 1 TO APRIL 1, '95

Having leased the adjoining room, partitions must come down, counters changed and the two rooms fitted for

THE NEW RACKET!

This extraordinary occasion will necessitate the moving of our our immense stock to

Make Way for the Carpenters

And the best way we know to move it, is to cut prices down to the safety line, and make it to the interest of the people of Centre county to come from far and near. Nuf Ced.

U Touch the Button; We'll Do the Rest.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——Our old friend, Christian Platt, was in town and gave us a brief call.

——Sheriff Condo, of Bellefonte, was in the vicinity this morning on official business.

——John H. Shutt, of Tusseyville, was a pleasant caller and now has our list graced with his name.

——H. Emerick, of Farmer's Mills, favored us with a call and gave us a lift by running his label forward.

——S. W. Smith and wife drove to Reedsville this morning, to attend the Thompson-Rice wedding at that place.

——Chas. Hewes has become the father of bouncing boy. May he rise at the bar like his pa, and get from the bar to the bench.

——County Supt. Gramley, of Rebersburg, was in town this morning, paying an official visit to our schools. He found them all right.

——Frank Carson, of near Centre Hill, called to transact some business, and reported snows deep and drifts high across that way.

— Frank Bowersox, the jolliest fellow in the county, gave us a call, and dispelled the gloom of our sanctum by the geniality of his nature.

——Our friend Anthony Garver, west of town, is seriously considering the making sale of his personal belongings and removing to Missouri, this spring.

——Rev. Erdman, of the Esher Ev. church in company with Wm. Farner a leading adherent of the same church, were pleasant callers in our sanctum. Rev. Erdman is acting pastor of his church in this valley.

——Perry Krise, of Milroy, gave us call, and gave his label a move forward; he says the deep snows in the woods have caused a shutting down of lumber operations over there.

——F. W. Weber, one of Boalsburg's active business men, gave us a call. He has opened his furniture establishment in his new quarters, with an entire new stock and at prices lower than elsewhere. See his ad. in another column and give him a call.

A Pointed Pointer.

The Raftsman's *Journal* says: A Clearfield parson was complimenting the tailor on some mending which he had done for him. In the course of the conversation, he however, incautiously observed: "When I want a good coat made I go to Philadelphia; they make them there." Before leaving the shop he inquired, "by the way, do you attend my church?" "No," replied the tailor, "when I want to hear a good sermon I go to Philadelphia; they preach them there."

Presbyterian Protracted Meeting.

Rev. J. W. Boal, of Port Carbon, Pa., will begin a protracted meeting in the Centre Hall Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, to continue every evening during the week. The Lord's supper will be administered by him on Sunday morning, 17, in the same church.

Will Stop Hazing.

The State College authorities have determined to put a stop to hazing, and a student named Bien, of Allegheny, has been expelled for the offense.

—We shall dispose of our immense stock of Winter Goods, regardless of their retail value to make room for our Spring stock, and for thirty days only will the bargains last.—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte.

A COLD WAVE.

Terrific Winds and the Railroad Blockaded By Drifting Snow.

A regular north-east blizzard struck us on Monday, and the thermometer began taking a tumble at once, mercury going way down. With the cold wave came a terrific wind which continued unabated until Tuesday evening. The wind blew a regular gale Monday night and all day Tuesday, and during that time mercury registered about five degrees below.

The trains had an unusual amount of trouble at this place on Tuesday, and for several hours the road was blockaded. The early morning passenger train east got to Centre Hall all right but east of town struck a cut and was caught in a drift where they stayed for over an hour. The mail west arrived at Centre Hall about two hours late, and when they attempted to go over the summit at the picnic ground they were caught in the drift. A large force of shovelers got the train out and it proceeded towards Bellefonte near twelve o'clock.

In the afternoon the same trouble was experienced and the train was sticking above town for over an hour, and it was only through the assistance of additional engines from trains that had gotten this far that the train was pulled through. The cuts on the summit are filled with snow, which is packed almost as hard as ice, and several inches of drifting snow and ice is sufficient to blockade the tracks.

The wind fell Tuesday evening and with it the thermometer and in some parts of town sixteen degrees below zero are reported. Travel by rail Wednesday morning was much delayed. The morning passenger east was several hours late in reaching Centre Hall. Below the Old Fort the train was caught in a drift and stuck there, unable to get either way.

The morning mail train west was derailed at Penn Cave, about two miles east of Centre Hall. All the cars were off the track except the rear trucks of the last coach, and the road was blockaded for good. Passenger east finally forced its way to the wrecked train and transfers of passengers and mail were made.

A wreck train from Sunbury was sent up to repair the damage. When the engine left the rails the engineer clapped on the air brakes and reversed and brought the train to a stop as quickly as possible. The derailing was caused by the snow and ice drifting in. Little damage was done beyond a shaking up of passengers.

The train ran a distance of one hundred yards on the ties before coming to a stop. The engine went down an embankment about five feet high, and that there was no complete smashup is remarkable. The train to which transfers were made got to Centre Hall after eleven o'clock and in going past the picnic ground were stalled again. They had to be shoveled out and it was about three o'clock before they got through.

All other trains for the day were annulled and the company was satisfied if they could clear the road. This Thursday morning it is snowing again with the thermometer hugging the zero mark. Trains came in on time, but if we get several inches of the beautiful there is a possibility of this part of the road being completely tied up.

The roads throughout the valley are badly drifted and many are impassable. For miles at places the roads have been abandoned, and the fields pressed into use.

Shot With His Own Gun.

On Thursday Scoot Beckwith, who lives at the foot of the mountain on the road from Port Matilda to Philipsburg, was loading his gun preparatory to going out hunting. In some way the weapon was accidentally discharged the ball entering his jaw and going up through the brain. Mr. Beckwith lived but an hour and a half, and was unconscious all the time. He was aged about 21 years and had been married only since last fall. The accident occurred in the house and was witnessed by only a ten year old girl: Beckwith was a laboring man and leaves his young wife and an aged mother to mourn his death.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

George Reeder and Sarah J. Bloom, of Milesburg.

Barney Zeigler and Nellie Goffingter, of Philipsburg.

James W. Lucas and M. Esther Hannon, of Howard.

Wm. H. Grove and Fannie M. Corman, of Penn twp.

Installation Services.

The joint council of the Centre Hall Luth. charge met in the church in this place on Monday, and fixed upon Sunday morning, Feb. 24, for installation of Rev. Rearick as pastor of this charge, with appropriate services.

Evangelical Revival.

The Esher Evangelicals are holding a spirited revival in Zion church near Tusseyville, which began Thursday of last week and is still in progress, Rev. Erdman filling the pulpit.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

A NEW COURT HOUSE.

The County Can Hobble Along a While Yet With the Old One.

In some quarters the erection of a new court-house is again being agitated.

Please don't go too fast gentlemen. For the first time in the history of Centre county we are out of debt; let us enjoy the happy period for a few years at least, before going into an expense of $140,000! The present court-house is fairly well-preserved, and ten thousand dollars have been expended in the last decade to lend it improvements and conveniences to the public offices. It may have gotten a little small and pinchy for certain occasions, but please remember high taxes are mighty pinchy too in these pinching times. In six to ten years hence, under an economical management of our county affairs, as we now have, there may be a surplus and an increased population as a basis to go on, then the erection of a new court-house be a proper subject for discussion.

Let us use the present 46 years old edifice a few years at least yet, to settle our fighting scrapes, f. and b. cases, and other dirty scrapes in it.

Go a little slow; a poor-house and a new court-house are too much of a good thing at once.

Centre County's Finances.

The financial statement of our county, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, will be found in our supplement to this issue. The report is full and complete and sets forth the affairs of the county as in the most healthy condition.

The assets are shown to be $29004.49, and the liabilities $19,564.38, showing an excess in favor of the county of $9,440.11.

The expenditures will be found minutely and intelligently itemized for the reader, and every dollar is shown to have been properly expended, leaving no room for cavil or faultfinding on the part of any fair-minded taxpayer. The Commissioners are to be congratulated upon good house-keeping and a faithful discharge of their duties. Extravagance has been avoided and an economical administration of the affairs of our county has been the aim of the board. Let each reader of the REPORTER give the statement his careful study.

A Successful Meeting.

Rev. R. Illingsworth, who held a meeting in the Sprucetown M. E. church for the past two weeks met with great success. He preached to a large audience every night and his sermons were greatly appreciated by all. As the result of his efforts, on last Sabbath seventeen persons united with the church at that place. Mr. Illingsworth is an able minister, and is very popular with his congregations, as well as all others who have had an opportunity of hearing his sermons. It is the earnest desire of his people to have him return to this field of labor after conference.

Six Children May Die.

Last Saturday Amos Mingle and David Ross, of Blair county, with six children went to a funeral. On their return home the team became lodged in a snow bank and could not be extricated. The two men went to a farm house for assistance and when tney returned they found the six children frozen stiff. They were taken to the nearest house and put in ice water to draw out the frost. The children are in a precarious condition.

Lawyer Potter's Condition is Critical.

It was given out on Monday by the surgeons in attendance upon Lawyer A. W. Potter, who was seriously mangled in the recent railroad accident at Kramer station, that in addition to the loss of one arm, and virtually the loss of the other, they have now discovered that his hip is also fractured. His condition is critical, although there are chances for his recovery.

Enjoyed Themselves.

Social sleighing parties, at night are numerous. A sled load of Millheim ladies came up to James Alexander's and were pleasantly entertained. The Plumgrove school and some friends from Bellefonte, put in a full evening's enjoyment at James Durst's and a sled load of our young folks slid to Musser's hotel at Millheim and had a hop and fine supper.

License Applications.

Already there are some thirty applications filed for liquor license in the county. Among the new ones applying from this side are James Reish, at Potters Mills hotel, and Jesse Long, at Penn Cave hotel. The landlords are anxiously awaiting the stand Judge Love will take on the license question.

Got a Plum.

Ourgood looking friend, attorney Wilbur F. Reeder, of Bellefonte, has been appointed assistant adjutant general under the Hastings administration, and he will make fine looking soger.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

—Go to Benner for frozen fish.

FOR PLEASURE SEEKERS.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Tours to "The Golden Gate."

Apart from the rare pleasure of visiting new places and witnessing novel scenes, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tours to California will prove better educators than any number of lectures or books on travel. The immense scope of territory traversed will expand the ideas of all tourists, indellibly impress upon their minds enlarged views of this mighty Union and its vast possessions, and they will return to their homes prouder than ever of the great land whose borders are protected by the Stars and Stripes.

These tours have been arranged under the company's renowned personally-conducted tourist system, and magnificent Pullman trains will leave New York and Philadelphia on February 20 and March 20, 1895.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philad.

That Institution Growing.

A copy of the annual catalogue of The Pennsylvania State College has been received, showing an attendance of 310 students in that growing institution for the present year. The faculty and instructors number 43. Courses of study are offered along technical lines in Agriculture, Biology, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Physics and in General Science and Latin Science. The facilities and equipment for teaching studies embraced in these different courses and the preparation required for entrance are fully shown in the catalogue. Being endowed by the National and State governments, tuition is offered free.

Persons interested in examining the advantages of different colleges can obtain a copy of this catalogue by addressing the president, Dr. Geo. W. Atherton, State College, Pa.

The Cold Wave Gets Here.

The cold wave that was predicted on Sunday from the northwest set in here on Tuesday evening and gave us the coldest night of this cold season. Thermometers in this section of town were down to 12 below zero, and we expect to hear that in some parts of the county mercury was 20 below zero.

A young blizzard Sunday night filled the cuts west of town with snow delaying the trains east and west some three hours. Trains always have trouble in these cuts in winter, and it seems to us the railroad company would find it less expensive to build snowsheds over these cuts than to have large forces of men working to clear out the drifts, and besides avoid the delay of trains.

Postoffice Name Changed.

When the postoffice was established at Hecla, Pa., last year, it was named Strunkton, after Isaac Strunk, the first postmaster and proprietor of the mill at that place. Mr. Strunk sold his property at that place and moved to Spring Mills. Persons living in that section did not like the name and sent in a petition to have it changed to "Mingle." The department complied with the request but added "ville" to it, making the name "Mingleville" for the postoffice at Hecla, in Walker township.

Three Deaths.

Mrs. W. H. Raymond died at her home in Coleville, on Tuesday night, of consumption.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harkens died at the home of her son-in-law, William Justice, in Coleville, on Tuesday, Jan. 22. Her age was 64 years.

Mrs. Mary Gallagher, of Howard, died on Saturday, the 19th, at the extreme old age of 97 years. Six children survive her.

Heavy Hauling.

Last week we noted a heavy load of coal hauled by Wm. Horner's 2-horse team from Snowshoe; we gave it as 4½ tons, we meant to say 2½ tons.

But we have an account of a still bigger pull. W. H. Hamm, of Porter tp., Clarion county, hauled with two horses on a sled a distance of 4 miles, a load of lime that weighed 7,840 lbs., net weight, the sled weighing over 400 pounds additional.

The Commissioners Have Control.

Several of our readers ask, who has control of the poor-house if it carries.

The law puts it entirely under the control of the county commissioners; they purchase the real estate, erect the buildings, appoint the superintendent and other officials and direct the management of the institution.

Found Gold in Carpet Rags.

At Lewisburg Saturday Mrs. Huntley found in a bag of carpet rags which she had purchased at a sale of the effects of Mrs. Eisely forty-five dollars in gold. She returned the money to a nephew of the deceased.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

WEATHER PREDICTION.

The Dry Period This Spring Will Be Later Than Usual, Says Foster.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4 and Feb. 6 to 10. The next will reach the Pacific coast about Feb. 11, cross the western mountain country by close of 12th, the great central valleys from 13th to 15th, and the eastern states about the 16th.

This disturbance will be at its greatest force west of the Mississippi river, and the greatest precipitation will occur east of that river. The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about the 11th, the great central valleys about the 13th and the eastern states about the 15th. The cold wave will cross the western mountain country about the 14th, the great central valleys about 16th and the eastern states about 18th.

SPRING DROUGHT.

The spring drought will begin a little later than it did in 1894. All the country east of the meridian 100 and north of the 40th degree of north latitude, also the country east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee and North Carolina, will experience a drought in April and May. Not every locality in the country will be dry, but a large portion of the country mentioned. In a larger portion of the country east of the Mississippi river and south of the Kentucky and Virginia an excess of rainfall will occur in April and May. Readers must not construe the above to mean that a universal drought will occur in the north and a universal flood in the south. It simply means that a deficiency will occur in the northeast as a whole and an excess in the southeast as a whole. I have not yet determined what will be the rainfall for April and May between the Rockies and parallel 100. That country is in doubt.

The above forecast is not reliable for any one small locality, and it can only serve as an indication as to what the general effect on crops will be from a deficiency northeast and an excess southeast. Farmers and planters can make their own estimates and determine what crops will pay best with such weather conditions in the two spring months. The crop season of 1895 will be one of the most remarkble and uncommon that has occurred for years.

Ex-Governor Curtin's Family.

Col. A. A. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, delivered an address in the hall of the house at Harrisburg on Friday evening, by invitation of the legislature, on the life and public service of the late ex-Governor Curtin. The address brought together many of the members of the family of the famous war governor. His only son, W. W. Curtin, of Philadelphia, was there, and also Dr. Roland G. Curtin, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose father and the ex-governor's father were brothers. There is a brother of the late ex-governor living in Bellefonte, Constans Curtin, and also a half brother, John Curtin, whose son, Harry Curtin, is a member of the legislature. There are also two sisters of ex-Governor Curtin's living, Mrs. Clark and Miss Julia Curtin. Ex-Governor Curtin's widow and her two daughters, Mrs. George Harris and Mrs. Kidder Randolph Breeze, the latter a widow of a naval officer, were also present.

No Frost.

There is no frost in the ground, the deep snow acted as a blanket and kept the ground from freezing during the intense cold of the last five weeks.

About Christmas, when the ground was bare, it was cold and the earth was frozen to a depth of four inches; the night after Christmas it began to snow and the ground has not been bare since, what frost was in the earth the last week of December has been drawn out by a deep covering of snow, since, and the ground is found mellow on digging under the snow.

Had the earth been exposed to the continued freezing weather of the past five weeks the ground would now be frozen hard as a rock, to depth of not less than four feet, causing much suffering, closing water mains, stopping machinery, and causing other inconveniences, which, happily, have been averted by nature in providing a cozy mantle of snow.

Lower End Items.

Coburn is to have a creamery in the spring, Luther Geisweit to be at the head of it. They say these creameries are paying institutions.

A child of Adam Heckman, of Penn tp., aged 5 months, died on Monday of last week.

Wheat at Coburn 52 cents.

Get No Pay.

We have been asked to answer the question, whether school directors get pay for attending the election of county superintendent. No. A bill was passed allowing directors $3 per day for attending the election, but Gov. Pattison vetoed it.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Get comic and fancy valentines of Benner.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have had my first streak of luck and I want to tell you about it. A little over four weeks ago I began selling Dish Washers, and have cleared in that time $400. Isn't that pretty good for the first month? I am sure I can do better every month right along, as every Washer I sell helps to sell others. I can wash and dry the dishes for an ordinary family in two minutes, and as soon as people see such a machine, they will buy it quick. This is a business anyone can do well at, in any locality. You can get full particulars by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. Don't wait till some one else gets your home territory, but start to work at once.

MRS. W. HENRY B.

Short Items of Interest.

Ed. C. Krumrine, formerly of Spring Mills, is an applicant for a saloon license in Milton.

Sleighing is good, except in turning out the crusted snow wounds horses' feet.

Public sales are coming in; sales advertised in the "Reporter" are read in every nook and corner of the county, and the most attractive sale posters are printed at this office.

This office received a letter asking a share of patronage, yet the same letter head was printed at an office in another town, perhaps because it was done a little under price. Queer are some folks.

Groundhog day—last Saturday—the animal having seen his shadow, the believers in the sign will have it we are in for six weeks more of cold weather; but Shannon Boal nor folks in this shanty take any stock in groundhogs, altho keep in pen big hogs.

Union Co. Deaths.

In White Deer tp., 15 Jan., John F. Beck, aged 78 years.

In Kelley twp., 22 Jan., Jacob H. Smith, in his 59 year.

In White Deer tp., 24 Jan., John H. Campbell, aged 81 years.

On 31 Jan., in West Buffalo tp., Jno. Hildebrand, aged 93 years.

—Why not go to Lyon & Co. and get yourself well supplied with good, warm clothing? The reductions made are wonderful. Look up the large reductions in another column, on page five.

SALE REGISTER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.—Charles W. Slack, about one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, cattle, Sheep, hogs, farm implements etc., at one o'clock Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.—Jacob Smith, at Colyer, horses, cows, other farm stock, and farm implements.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.—John Foreman, one mile east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, hogs, farm implements, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.—John H. Snyder, about two miles east of Centre Hall; horses cattle, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.—Philip Durst, about two miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, etc.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	18
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

NO BAITS OR . . MOTH EATEN GOODS.

HOLIDAY TRADE LARGEST IN OUR EXPERIENCE.

The why of the above is better goods for the same money than anywhere else.

Crash, per yard	3½c
Butter Milk Soap	7c
Stamped Table Covers	17c
Pillow Shams	15c
Hap Cotton	6c
Big Slate	4c
Large Lamp complete	20c
All-Wool Red Cashmere	35c
Fine Ginghams	4½c
Curtain Pole complete	20c
Men's Seamless Hose	5c
Regular 5c Crash now	4c
Appleton "A" Muslin	6c
Genuine Hair Cloth	35c

Beat those prices if you can and watch for brands. If in Butter Milk see that you get the genuine as we offer. If in a needle see that you get a SMITH RED PAPER. In a spool of cotton don't take an inferior quality, Coats and Clark, the two standards. Merchants shove others on you for the sake of excess profit.

GARMANS.